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No. 11

Copper Coins of Mexico, Central America and South America.

By O. P. EKLUND.

PERU.

Republic, 1821.

Provisional Government.

253. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1822. Obv., radiate sun. Rev., PROVISIONAL . 1822 .
fraction in field. Scarce.



No. 253.

254. $\frac{1}{8}$ peso, 1823. Obv., Llama before mountains, liberty staff to left.
sun in rays above. Rev., REPUBLICA PERUNA (monogram of
LIMA mint mark) 1823. In center, OCTAVO | DE PESO.
255. $\frac{1}{4}$ peso, 1823. Similar, CUARTO | DE PESO.



No. 255.

256. 1 centavo, 1863-64. Obv., REPUBLICA PERUNA date, radiate sun.
Rev., value between cornucopias. Copper-nickel.
257. 2 centavos, 1863-64. Similar. Copper-nickel.
258. 1 centavo, 1864-95. Similar.
259. 2 centavos, 1864-95. Similar.

Provisional Government, 1879-1880.

260. 5 centavos, 1879-80. Obv., radiate sun-face, name, date and value.
Rev., MONEDA PROVISIONAL value. Nickel.
261. 10 centavos, 1879-80. Similar. Nickel.
262. 20 centavos, 1879-80. Similar. Nickel.
263. 1 centavo, 1901-20. Similar to No. 256, but the value in small type.
Some dates have CENTAVO curved.
264. 2 centavos, 1901-20. Similar.

265. 5 centavos, 1918-26. Obv., head of Ceres, the date spelled out in Spanish below. Rev., value and palm branch. Nickel.
 266. 10 centavos, 1918-26. Similar. Nickel.
 267. 20 centavos, 1918-26. Similar. Nickel.

LIMA (PERU).

Patterns.

268. $\frac{1}{2}$ centimo, 1855. Obv., REPUBLICA PERUNA, sun-face on star of rays. Rev., value within wreath, LIMA above, date below. Rare.
 269. 1 centimo, 1855. Similar. Rare.



No. 269.

BOLIVIA.

"Republica Boliviana."

270. 1 centavo, 1878. Obv., condor, date below. Rev., value within wreath. Rare.
 271. 2 centavos, 1878. Similar. Rare.



No. 271.

272. 1 centavo, 1883. Obv., arms on trophies. Rev., LA UNION ES LA FUERZA 1883. In center, value above branches, mint mark A (Paris) below.
 273. 2 centavos, 1883. Similar.
 274. 5 centavos, 1883. Similar. Nickel.
 275. 10 centavos, 1883. Similar. Nickel.
 276. 5 centavos, 1892. Obv., similar. Rev., value and date, a wreath above. Nickel.
 277. 10 centavos, 1892. Similar. Nickel.

"Republica de Bolivia."

278. 5 centavos, 1893-1919. Obv., arms. Rev., caduceus divides value, value in Spanish above, date below. Nickel.
 279. 10 centavos, 1893-1919. Similar. Nickel.
 280. V centavos, 1920. Obv., bust of Liberty, date below. Rev., value within wreath. Nickel.

Patterns.

281. 1 centavo, 1883. Similar to No. 272, but E. G. (Eduard Gatteaux) and ESSAI on sides of date.
 282. 2 centavos, 1883. Similar.
 283. 5 centavos, 1883. Similar. Nickel.
 284. 10 centavos, 1883. Similar. Nickel.

These patterns are more common than the regular coins of this type.

POTOSI (BOLIVIA).

285. 1 centesimo, 1864. Obv., LA UNION | ES LA | FUERZA | POTOSI
1864. Rev., value within wreath. Rare.
286. 2 centesimos, 1864. Similar. Rare.



No. 279.

CHILI.

First Coinage. Thick Planchet.

287. $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, 1835. Obv., REPUBLICA DE CHILE. 1835. Star in low relief. Rev., ECONOMIA ES RIQUEZA. Value within wreath.
288. 1 centavo, 1835. Similar.



No. 285.

Second Coinage. Thin Planchet.

289. $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, 1851. Similar.
290. 1 centavo, 1851. Similar.

Third Coinage. Thin Wreath.

291. $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, 1851. Similar, star in high relief.
292. 1 centavo, 1851. Similar.



No. 294.

Fourth Coinage. Thick Wreath.

293. $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, 1853. Similar.
294. 1 centavo, 1853. Similar.

The following bear the mint mark SO (Santiago).

295. $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, 1871-75. Obv., head of Liberty to left, mint mark below.
Rev., ECONOMIA ES RIQUEZA * date * value in beaded circle.
Nickel.

296. 1 centavo, 1871-75. Similar. Nickel.
 297. 2 centavos, 1871-75. Similar. Nickel.
 298. ½ centavo, 1878-98. Similar.
 299. 1 centavo, 1878-98. Similar.
 300. 2 centavos, 1878-86. Similar.
 301. 2½ centavos, 1886-98. Similar.



No. 301.

302. 1 centavo, 1904. Obv., bust of Liberty to left. Rev., ECONOMIA
 Y RIQUEZA * 1904 * Value and mint mark within wreath.
 303. 2½ centavos, 1907. Similar.



No. 303.

304. 5 centavos, 1920-23. Obv., Condor on rock. Rev., value and date
 within wreath, mint mark above. Nickel.
 305. 10 centavos, 1920-23. Similar. Nickel.
 306. 20 centavos, 1920-23. Similar. Nickel.

Patterns.

307. 10 centavos, 1860. Obv., star within cartouche. Rev., 10 within
 wreath; above, ESSAI; below, 18—60. Rare.
 308. 10 centavos, 1860. Similar, but a border of stars on either face.
 Rare.

ARAUCANIA AND PATAGONIA.

Orllie—Antoini I.

Pattern.

309. 2 centavos, 1874. Obv., ORLLIE—ANTOINE IR. ROI D' ARAU-
 CANIE ET DE PATAGONIE. Crowned shield of arms (represent-
 ing Liberty, Justice, Agriculture and Commerce) within circle of
 stars. Rev., value and date above palm branches. Above, NOU-
 VELLE FRANCE.

Two die varieties, with or without period after FRANCE.

ARGENTINE.

Confederation.

310. 1 centavo, 1854. Obv., CONFEDERACION ARGENTINA . 1854.
 Radiate sun-face. Rev., TESORO NACIONAL BANCO, value.
 311. 2 centavos, 1854. Similar.
 312. 4 centavos, 1854. Similar.

"Republica Argentina."

313. 1 centavo, 1882-96. Obv., arms on trophies, date. Rev., head of Liberty, value.
 314. 2 centavos, 1882-96. Similar.
 315. 5 centavos, 1896-1923. Obv., head of Liberty, date below. Rev., value within wreath. Nickel.
 316. 10 centavos, 1896-1923. Similar. Nickel.
 317. 20 centavos, 1896-1923. Similar. Nickel.

Patterns.

318. 1 centavo, 1878. Obv., REPUBLICA ARGENTINA * 1878 * Arms. Rev., * LEY DEL 25 DE SETIEMBRE 1878 * 1 CENTAVO Head of Liberty; below, ESSAI.
 319. 2 centavos, 1878. Similar.
 320. 1 centavo, 1880. Obv., arms, below, E(SSAI). Rev., REPUBLICA ARGENTINA * UN CENTAVO 1880 * in center, 1 within circle. Scarce.
 321. 20 centavo, 1887. Similar. Nickel. Rare.
 322. 1 centavo, 1892. Obv., arms. Rev., 1 | CENTAVO | 1892 within wreath. Scarce.
 323. 1 centavo, 1892. Similar. UN | CENTAVO | 1892 on plain field. Scarce.
 324. (1 centavo) 1892. Similar. ESSAI | DE | MONNAIE | 1892. Scarce.

See note under No. 38.

BUENOS AYRES (ARGENTINE).

Issued by the National Bank.



No. 325.

325. 1 decimo, 1822-23. Obv., arms within wreath. Rev., BUENOS AYRES UN DECIMO date in center.
 326. $\frac{1}{4}$ decimo, 1827-31. Obv., BANCO NACIONAL . fraction on globe. Rev., BUENOS | AYRES | date within wreath. Rare.
 327. 5/10 decimo, 1827-31. Similar.



No. 329.

328. 10 decimos, 1827-31. Obv., BANCO NACIONAL value on ornate globe within wreath; below, BUENOS—AYRES | date. Rev., Phoenix in flames, sun above, within a circle inscribed ARDESCIT ET VIRESCIT
 329. 20 decimos, 1827-31. Similar.

330. 5/10 real, 1840-44. Obv., CASA DE MONEDA BUENOS AYRES value in wreath. Rev., VIVA LA FEDERACION date, value in wreath.
331. 1 real, 1840-44. Similar.
332. 2 reales, 1840-44. Similar.
333. 1 real, 1853-56. Obv., PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AYRES, value in wreath. Rev., CASA DE MONEDA value, date within wreath. Rare.
334. 2 reales, 1853-56. Similar.



No. 334.

335. 2 reales, 1860-61. Obv., BANCO Y CASA DE BUENOS AYRES. Value in wreath. Rev., value and date within wreath.

PARAGUAY.

336. 1/12 real, 1845. Obv., lion seated before a liberty staff, within wreath. Rev., name and date, fraction on raised field.
337. 1 centesimo, 1870. Obv., radiate star within wreath. Rev., value on globe and ribbon within wreath, date below.



No. 336.

338. 2 centesimos, 1870. Similar.
339. 4 centesimos, 1870. Similar.
340. 5 centavos, 1900-07. Obv., lion seated guarding liberty staff, date below. Rev., value in wreath. Nickel.
341. 10 centavos, 1900-07. Similar. Nickel.
342. 20 centavos, 1900-07. Similar. Nickel.
343. 5 centavos, 1908. Obv., radiate star in wreath, name and date. Rev., value within ornate border. Nickel.



No. 341.

344. 10 centavos, 1908. Similar. Nickel.
345. 20 centavos, 1908. Similar. Nickel.

Pattern.

346. 2 centavos, 1868. Obv., REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY * 1868 *

Lion seated before liberty staff. Rev., PAZ Y JUSTICIA; in center, DOS | CENTS.

URUGUAY.

Without mint mark.

347. 5 centesimos, 1840-55. Obv., REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY date. Radiate sun-face. Rev., value on globe and ribbon within wreath.
 348. 20 centesimos, 1840-55. Similar.
 349. 40 centesimos, 1844. Similar.

Mint Mark D (Lyons, France).

350. 5 centesimos, 1857. Similar.
 351. 20 centesimos, 1857. Similar.
 352. 40 centesimos, 1857. Similar.

Mint Marks A (Paris) and H (La Rochelle).

353. 1 centesimo, 1869. Similar.
 354. 2 centesimos, 1869. Similar.
 355. 4 centesimos, 1869. Similar.
 356. 1 centesimo, 1901-09. Obv., similar. Rev., value within wreath Nickel.
 357. 2 centesimos, 1901-09. Similar. Nickel.
 358. 5 centesimos, 1901-09. Similar. Nickel.



No. 358.

Patterns.

359. 5 centesimos, 1856. Similar to the regular coinage of 1857, but ESSAI on reverse. Very rare.
 360. 20 centesimos, 1856. Similar. Very rare.
 361. 40 centesimos, 1856. Similar. Very rare.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

VARICOLORED BANK NOTES ARE RESULT OF NAPOLEON'S PITY.

In considering the issue of a new series of bank notes, in place of the old familiar "greenbacks," with a different color for each denomination, the United States follows the lead of France. Until 1863 French bank notes, like our English ones, were all printed in black, and the reason for adopting the variously colored notes of today was curious.

One day the Empress Eugenie, when she was being shown over the Bank of France, was given as a souvenir one of a batch of forged 1,000-franc notes which had been seized by the police. On her return to the Tuileries she decided to play a practical joke on the Emperor by slipping the forged note into the drawer of his writing desk, where he always kept his money. Later in the day an old comrade of the days of exile called at the Tuileries and told so pitiful a tale that Napoleon gave him the 1,000-franc note.

When the recipient tried to change it he was at once arrested, and the whole story came out. The incident gave Napoleon such a dislike for the old style of notes that he ordered colored ones to be adopted—a curious origin for the beautiful hundred-franc note of today.—Manchester Guardian.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MISSISSIPPI (Continued).

HOLLY SPRINGS.

Exchange Office.

- 93. \$3. C., female with rake and Indian with rifle seated with shield between them, 3 each side. R., U. S. silver dollar over two Spanish 8-real pieces. L., THREE.
- 94. \$5. C., deer running, 5 each side, anchor on a shield below. R., a man husking corn, FIVE above, V below. L., Tecumseh, V below.
- 95. \$5. Have no description.
- 96. \$10. C., cowboy on horseback and wild bull, 10 each side, anchor on a shield below. R., cotton plant, 10 below. L., Indian seated holding gun, dog and buffalo, 10 above and below.
- 97. \$10. Have no description.
- 98. \$20. C., similar to left of No. 96. R., cherub with flowers, 20 above. L., Liberty standing, shield at her right, XX above, 20 below. This and Nos. 96, 94 and 93 were printed in blue.
- 99. \$20. Have no description.

McEwen, King and Company's Exchange Office.

- 100. 12½c. C., Aphrodite rising from the sea, reverse of Spanish real piece each side, clasped hands below. R., small steamboat, yachts, etc., 12½ above, CENTS below. L., cherub, 12½ above, CENTS below.

Mississippi Central Railroad Company (Chartered in March, 1852).

- 101. 5c. C., train. R. and L., 5 cents, CENTS across. Jan. 1, 1862.
- 102. 10c. Same as above, except denomination.
- 103. 25c. Same as No. 101, except denomination. Jan. 1, 1863.



No. 103.

- 104. 50c. Same as No. 101, except denomination.
- 105. 50c. Same as No. 101, except denomination. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 106. 75c. Same as No. 101, except denomination. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 107. \$1. C., train. R., ONE across. L., 1 above, ONE below. Jan. 1, 1862.

108. \$2. C., train. R., TWO across. L., female erect holding liberty pole and cornucopia. Jan. 1, 1862.
 109. \$3. Same as No. 108, except denomination. Square red ornamentation on face of Nos. 107, 108 and 109.

Northern Bank of Mississippi.

110. \$5. C., four-ox load of cotton bales, 5 each side, steamboat below. R., female seated holding key, Mercury handing her a cornucopia of coins. L., FIVE across.
 111. \$5. Have no description.
 112. \$20. C., female seated holding a key, Mercury handing her a cornucopia of coins at right, griffin on safe at left, 20 each side, spread eagle below. R., cotton plant, XX below. L., TWENTY across.

Real Estate Banking Company.

113. 25c. Have no description.
 114. 50c. Have no description.
 115. \$1. C., man seated on a log with hand resting on dog's head, 1 on medallion head each side. R., 1, medallion head above and below. L., 1, 1 on medallion head above and below.
 116. \$2. C., woman seated, farmer standing holding a sickle, four men reaping grain with sickles, two lunch baskets and a small jug—the jug is not behind the lunch baskets, either. R. and L., medallion head, 5 above, V below.
 117. \$5. C., frontiersman with gun, 5 each side. R., train, V above and below. L., female seated holding a harp, 5 below. Nov. 10, 1837.
 118. \$5. C., female raking hay, three men loading hay, a lunch basket in the foreground, pitcher and small jug, 5 on medallion head each side. R. and L., 5 on medallion head, 5 above, V below.
 119. \$10. C., Justice seated on a bale, steamboat, barrels, man, etc., X each side. R., Ceres seated holding sheaf, X above and below. L., TEN across. Oct. 16, 1837. No. 493.

State Bank of South Carolina, Agency. D. B. Molly, Agent (1858).

JACKSON.

Griffith and Stewart's Bank.

J. and T. Green's Bank.

Mississippi Bank.

Mississippi Union Bank.

120. \$10. C., negroes loading bales of cotton on a wagon, to which are hitched six oxen, building and cotton press at right, female head below. R., cotton plant, 10 above, TEN below. L., Minerva seated on a bale, U. S. shield at her side. April 1, 1839.
 121. \$20. C., ships sailing, XX each side, spread eagle carrying U. S. shield below. R., portrait of Lafayette, 20 above, XX below. L., locomotive with one passenger car, barrels and bales, 20 above, XX below. April 1, 1839. No. 371. Red back.
 122. \$50. C., Neptune reclining, nymphs and fountain, portrait of Washington at left, flying eagle below. R., steamboat, 50 above and below. L., ship, 50 above and below.
 123. \$100. C., Mercury seated beside safe, lion lying at right, portrait of Franklin at right, eagle and shield below. R., female seated, 100 above and below. L., ships, 100 above and below.
 124. \$500. C., steamship, 500 each side, eagle and shield below. R., Indian with bow and arrows standing beside a rock, 500 below. L., Daniel Boone standing with a gun, 500 below. May 1, 1839. No. 381.
 125. \$500. C., female with pail, dog below. R., ship, 500 above and below. L., Roman Senator seated with pen and tablet, 500 above and below. April 1, 1839. No. 712.

126. \$1000. C., female seated in an oval in a square frame, a female seated each side holding a scroll, Neptune seated below. R. and L., eagle flying with U. S. shield, arrows and olive branch, 1000 above and below.



No. 126.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company (Chartered April 22, 1852).

Planters Bank of Mississippi, Branch.

127. \$5. C., Mercury flying in the clouds, scattering coins from a cornucopia, 5 each side. R., FIVE across. L., FIVE across, 5 above and below.
 128. \$10. Same as No. 64.
 129. \$20. C., Hope standing in a square frame, steamboat at right, bales at left, 20 each side, steamboat below. R., a group of Indians. L., Ceres seated.
 130. \$100. Same as No. 67.

LEXINGTON.

Bank of Lexington (Opened in 1837).

131. \$20. C., female and shield. "Post Note." R., female and eagle, 20 above. L., TWENTY.

MACON.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

- 131½. 10c. C., train. Feb. 15, 1862.
 132. 25c. C., train. Feb. 15, 1862. Printed in green.
 133. \$1. R., train and trees. L., 1 above. Feb. 15, 1862.
 134. \$2. R., TWO DOLLARS across. L., locomotive. Feb. 15, 1862.

MADISONVILLE.

Bank of Madison County, Mississippi (Capital \$1,000,000).

135. 25c. C., female volante with cornucopia of flowers, 25 each side. R. and L., Minerva standing, CENTS above.
 136. 50c. C., female and child seated on a plow, men reaping and mill, 50 each side. R., boy carrying a sickle and pitcher, a dog at his side, CENTS above and below. L., milkmaid carrying a pail on her head, CENTS above and below.
 137. \$2. C., boy seated, dog, a girl carrying a sheaf on her head and lunch basket on her arm, 2 each side. R., man and dog, 2 below. L., deer, 2 below.
 138. \$5. C., Indian with bow and arrows, 5 each side. R., milkmaid, shading her eyes, pails at her side, FIVE above and below. L., farmer with a pitchfork, dog at his side, FIVE above and below.

139. \$25. Have no description.

Madisonville and Pearl River Turnpike Company.

140. 50c. Have no description.
 141. 75c. C., steamboat and ships, 75 each side. R., man leaning against an anchor. L., female gathering flowers.
 142. \$3. Have no description.
 143. \$5. Have no description.
 144. \$10. C., two colored men, woman and boy picking cotton from one cotton plant, the plant considerably taller than any of them, 10 each side. R., deer, X below. L., female portrait, X below. Oct. 20, 1838. No. 201.
 145. \$50. C., Aurora in a chariot accompanied by four females and a cherub in the clouds, 50 each side. R., eagle and shield, 50 above and below. L., beehive, 50 above and below.
 146. \$100. C., an angel seated, a female standing at her side, 100 each side. R. and L., a Roman Senator seated holding a tablet, 100 above and below.



No. 146.

MANCHESTER.

Commercial Bank of Mississippi (Opened in 1836).

Planters Bank of Mississippi, Branch (Opened in 1824).

147. \$5. Same as No. 127.
 148. \$50. Same as No. 66.
 149. \$100. Same as No. 67.

Mississippi Springs Railroad Company.

150. \$100. Have no description.

MONTICELLO.

Planters Bank of Mississippi, Branch (Opened in 1834).

151. \$5. Same as No. 127.
 152. \$10. Same as No. 64.
 153. \$20. Same as No. 65.
 154. \$20. Same as No. 129.
 155. \$50. Same as No. 65.
 156. \$50. C., Justice standing, shield surmounted by an eagle, bales and steamboat, 50 each side, steamboat be'ow. R., female erect, holding a wreath over a man representing Manufactures. L., Justice erect, an eagle at left with portrait of Washington on his breast.
 157. \$100. C., white men offering goods to Indians, 100 each side. R. and L., ONE HUNDRED across.
 158. \$100. Same as No. 67.

NATCHES.

Agricultural Bank of Mississippi.

159. \$2. C., a horse. R. and L., oxen hauling cotton.
 160. \$5. C., Liberty seated, eagle on a shield at right, ship at left, 5 each side, eagle below. R., female seated holding rake, FIVE above and below. L., female seated holding an eagle and olive branch, V above and below. Aug. 20, 1833. No. 263.

Butler, Meeks and Company's Bank.

Commercial Bank of Natches (Opened in 1836).

E. B. Fuller's Bank (Ezra Bourne), (Opened in 1831).

Mississippi Railroad Company.

161. \$5. C., train crossing a small arch bridge, 5 each side, ship below. R., tree and river view, 5 below. L., cotton plant, 5 below. 27, May 1839. No. 171. Post Note.
 162. \$10. Similar to No. 161. No. 4135. Post Note.
 163. \$20. Similar to No. 161. Post Note.
 164. \$50. Similar to No. 161. Post Note.
 165. \$100. Similar to No. 161. Post Note.

Mississippi Shipping Company.



No. 166.

166. 12½c. C., ship, 1 BIT at right, 12½ at left. R., 12½ across. L., 1 BIT.
 167. 25c. C., spread eagle resting on a scroll inscribed "The Constitution," II BITS at right, 25 at left. R., 25 Cents. L., 2 Bits.
 168. 50c. C., steamboat, III Bits.
 169. \$1. C., Ceres seated, cornucopia, ship, etc., ONE on 1 each side. R., medallion head of Franklin, ONE above, 1 below. L., medallion head of Washington, ONE above, 1 below.
 170. \$3. Have no description.
 171. \$5. C., steamship and ship, 5 on medallion head each side. R. and L., FIVE on medallion head, 5 above and below.

Mississippi Springs Railroad Company.

172. \$5. Have no description.

Planters Bank of Mississippi (Parent Bank).

173. \$5. Same as No. 127.
 174. \$10. Same as No. 64.
 175. \$20. Same as No. 65.
 176. \$20. Same as No. 129.
 177. \$50. Same as No. 66.
 178. \$50. Same as No. 156.
 179. \$100. Same as No. 157.
 180. \$100. Same as No. 67.

State Bank of Mississippi.**W. A. Britton's Exchange Office.**

181. \$2. C., Signing the Declaration of Independence, TWO on medallion head each side, dog's head below. R., female seated, 2 above. L., "W. A. Britton's Exchange Office," 2 above and below. Pay at Citizens Bank, New Orleans.

W. A. Britton's Lottery and Exchange Office.**PAULDING.****Mississippi and Alabama Railroad Company (Branch).**

182. \$20. Same as No. 22.
 183. \$25. Same as No. 24.
 184. \$50. Same as No. 25.

PONTOTOC.**Chicasaw Land Bank.**

185. \$1. C., Indian with gun and tomahawk, dead deer and a dog at his side, 1 each side. R., female portrait, 1 on ONE above, ONE below. L., engine and cars at depot, 1 on ONE above, ONE below.
 186. \$3. Have no description.



No. 177.

PORT GIBSON.**Bank of Port Gibson.**

187. \$1. Have no description.
 188. \$1.25. Have no description.
 189. \$2. Have no description.
 190. \$2. Have no description.
 191. \$2.50. Have no description.
 192. \$3. Have no description.
 193. \$5. Have no description.
 194. \$10. C., female seated leaning on a bale, vase and steamboat. R., male portrait, 10 above, X below. L., male portrait, 10 above, X below.

Grand Gulf and Port Gibson Railroad Company.

195. \$1.25. R., ONE DOLLAR 25/100 across. L., locomotive. Printed in red on back of \$1 and \$2 notes of Bank of Port Gibson.

Planters Bank of the State of Mississippi (Branch).

196. \$10. Same as No. 64.

197. \$20. Same as No. 129.
 198. \$50. Same as No. 66.
 199. \$100. Same as No. 157.

State Bank of Mississippi (Branch).



No. 179.

PRINCETON.

Bank of Mississippi.

200. \$50. C., the village blacksmith and his apprentice, 50 each side. R. and L., 50 on medallion head, 50 above and below.

Lake Washington and Deer Creek Railroad and Banking Co.

201. \$5. Have no description.
 202. \$10. C., man seated on a log, resting hand on dog's head, an ax at his side, medallion head each side. R. and L., primitive train, 10 above and below.
 203. \$20. C., hunter in a forest with his gun, cherub at right, deer below. R., TWENTY across. L., medallion head, 20 above and below.
 204. \$50. R., female with Indian headdress seated, man and woman seated on the ground at her side, 50 above and below. L., Justice standing, pedestal and portrait of Washington at her side, FIFTY below. Dec. 22, 1837. No. 530.
 205. \$100. Have no description.



No. 185.

RODNEY.

Commercial Bank of Rodney.

206. \$5. C., Ceres seated on a bale, ships, buildings, etc., FIVE on a

round die between two medallion heads. R., FIVE across. L., V on medallion head, 5 above and below.

VICKSBURG.

Bank of Vicksburg.

207. \$50. C., female seated holding a tablet, bales, steamboat and ship, 50 each side. R., ships, Mississippi above, 50 below. L., same as right.
208. \$100. C., Mercury seated, supporting a wand and left arm resting on a bale, river view, 100 each side. R., cherub, 100 on medallion head above and below. L., 100, medallion head above and below. 1, April 1839. No. 173.

Brown and Johnson's Bank.

Commercial Bank of Vicksburg.

209. \$100. C., Liberty seated, eagle on a shield at her side, ship, etc., 100 each side, train below. R. and L., ONE HUNDRED across. 22, Oct. 1835. No. 2363.

Commercial and Railroad Bank.

210. \$10. Have no description.
211. \$50. Have no description.

Exchange Office of John Simon.

212. \$1. C., spread eagle, U. S. shield below, \$1 each side.

Planters Bank of the State of Mississippi (Branch).

213. \$50. Same as No. 156.
214. \$100. Same as No. 157.
215. \$100. Same as No. 67.

Southern Railroad Company (Chartered in 1837).

216. 10c. Jan. 27, 1862.
217. 25c. C., train. Dec. 26, 1861. Printed back.
218. 50c. C., train. Jan. 27th, 1862. Printed back.
219. \$1. C., train. Dec. 26, 1861. Printed in green. Printed back.
220. \$1. C., train. Jan. 27, 1862. Printed in green. Printed back.
221. \$2. C., train. Jan. 27, 1862. Printed back.
222. \$2. C., train. Dec. 26, 1861. R. and L., TWO DOLLARS across.
223. \$3. C., train. Jan. 27, 1862. Printed back.
224. \$4. C., train. Jan. 27th, 1862. Printed back.

Vicksburg Bank (Opened in 1837).

Vicksburg Exchange and Banking Company.

225. \$10. C., Daniel Boone carrying a gun in a forest, X each side. R. and L., a female standing holding a sword, X above, TEN below.

Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad Company (Chartered in 1835).

Wirt, Adams and Company's Bank.

WATER VALLEY.

Mississippi Central Railroad Company (Chartered in March, 1852).

WOODVILLE.

Planters Bank of the State of Mississippi (Branch).

226. \$5. Same as No. 127.
227. \$20. Same as No. 65.

228. \$50. Same as No. 66.
 229. \$50. Same as No. 156.
 230. \$100. Same as No. 157.
 231. \$100. Same as No. 67.

State Bank of Mississippi (Branch).

West Feliciana Railroad Company.

232. 10c. Have no description.
 233. \$1. ONE in green.
 234. \$2. C., train in oval, 2 each side, steamboat below. R., TWO above, DOLLARS below. L., TWO DOLLARS across, TWO in blue. No. 87.
 235. \$3. Have no description.



No. 236.

236. \$5. C., 5, train at right, steamboat at left, barrels and bales below. R. and L., female seated holding wand and key, 5 above and below. April 1, 1836. No. 463.

YAZOO CITY.

Commercial Bank of Manchester (Branch).

Georgia Railroad and Banking Company (Agency, J. J. Mechie and Company, Agents, in 1858).

J. J. Mechie and Company's Bank.

LOCATION UNKNOWN.

Clapp Bank.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MORGENTHAU ORES GO TO CANADA.

The extensive mineral and jewelry collection formed by the late Meno L. Morgenthau, of New York City, a member of the American Numismatic Association, will be placed on exhibition at the headquarters of Ruggles & Ruse, mining brokers, in Toronto, Canada. F. M. Ruggles, head of the firm, who bought the collection, announced recently. The collection, considered one of the most complete of its kind, has been assessed at \$250,000. The actual sale price, however, was not made known.

The collection consists of 40,000 specimens, including every known type of mineral. Among the articles in the purchase are collections of antique gold jewelry, mainly Egyptian pendants, coins, largely of Roman denominations, and rare Chinese jades.

Mr. Morgenthau, who died about four months ago, was a brother of Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey.

Fractional Currency Information.

By HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927.)

My interest in the United States fractional currency was first awakened in 1876 when, at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, I first found new silver coins in general use.

As a matter of fact, we had seen a few silver coins after 1873 (incidentally, I remember having to pay a premium of 10c. or 15c. to buy one of the new Trade dollars of that year at Colgate & Co.'s, in Wall Street), but they were only in smaller denominations and had evidently been hoarded during Civil War times, for the first I secured came from Sunday collections at a church of which my uncle was then rector.

Having always been accustomed to seeing and using only paper money, the first appearance of silver was quite a novelty. Before this we had little pocket books for the small paper money, made with ribbon bands inside, which both held and released the notes as you opened from opposite sides. They were quite common, cardboard ones being given away with the advertisements of business concerns printed on the outside. Nickel three and five cent pieces had been used for some time, but when dimes first came back we found them so near the size of the three-cent pieces that mistakes were frequent in making change quickly.

Realizing that the day of fractional currency was over, I accumulated, for a brief period, all that I could get hold of, and then tried to pick out fine, clean specimens and arrange them into sets. Fortunately for me, my father had saved quite a variety of the early issues as they came out, so I had a very good start and a fair idea of what was needed to complete the different series. It was not long before I secured a fine scrapbook and started trying to arrange a collection of United States paper money, and eventually covered all the different periods of the history of our country.

While it was easy to explain why the first series of the fractional currency had both perforated and cut edges, I was curious to know why some had "A. B. N. Co." on the back and others were without it, as also in the second series some had gilt letters and figures on the back and others not; further, why, in the third series, some had green backs, some red and some of the latter autographic signatures, but no one was able to answer my questions, and although I solicited information in several directions, I found there was little obtainable beyond the small printed lists and the big shields with the notes pasted on them issued by the Treasury Department.

Several years later, on one occasion when my father's friend, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, whom I think was then connected with the War Department in Washington, D. C., was at our house, I showed him my collection, which greatly interested him, and explained my difficulties. He suggested that if I would formulate a list of questions he would endeavor to place it in the hands of an official he knew in the Treasury Department whom he thought would reply. Perhaps it was fortunate that I took up this matter at such an early date, for I notice in the recent publication of Dr. Valentine on this subject he stated there was no information to be had in Washington beyond the printed reports of the Treasury Department.

Fortunately last Winter, in sorting over some old papers, I came across my original queries sent to Washington and the official reply returned with same. While they bear no dates, as near as I can judge it must have been about 1885.

The reply is headed: "Memorandum Relative to the Issue of Fractional Currency," and, in order to make the matter more readable, I will combine my questions with the answers.

1. By what act of Congress was the issue of the first postage currency authorized, and the date of same?

Answer—The act of Congress of July 17th, 1862, authorized the issue of postage stamps in exchange for United States notes. Under this act the "postage currency" was issued.

2. Can anything be ascertained relative to the cause of change from perforated edge notes, as they first appeared, to cut edges?

Answer—As it was printed in sheets, these were at first perforated for convenience in separating the notes. The demand for the currency was so great that in order to save time the perforation was afterwards omitted and the remainder, such as was not issued in sheets, was cut up into (separate) notes with shears until the separating machines came into use.

3. Also, why the monogram "A. B. N. Co." was at a later date removed from the back of the first-issue notes?

Answer—The American Bank Note Company engraved the plates and at first executed the printing of the "postage currency." Subsequently a portion of the work was done by the National Bank Note Company from the same plates. This company erased the cipher "A. B. N. Co."

4. Was any additional act passed by Congress in regard to the issue of the first fractional currency and date of same?

Answer—"Fractional currency" was issued in lieu of "postage currency" under act March 3rd, 1863.

5. What is the meaning of the small gilt letters and figures found on the backs of the second-issue notes, thus 18-63, S./18-63, T-I./18-63, etc., and what other combination of letters and figures were used?

Answer—The gilt letters and figures on the backs of a portion of the notes of the second issue were intended to indicate the year of the issue, the number of the plate and, by the letter, the location of the note on the plate. This was continued on a part of the third issue, the year being indicated by "64" and "65." It was, however, soon abandoned, but on the later issues the number of the plate and the letter indicating the location of the note on the plate appear. These combinations were used as checks on the workers and for the better regulation of the work.

6. Why were some of the third-issue notes printed with red backs and some with green? Also, why were some signed in ink?

Answer—The notes of the third issue with the red backs were printed as specimens only; the regular issue were all printed with green backs. A number of both kinds were signed by the Treasurer merely for use as specimens.

7. Can the following combinations of gilt letters and figures on the third issue notes be explained: A-2/6-5, M-2/6-5, S-2/6-4?

Answer—See paragraph 5 ante.

8. Was there any object in printing some of these notes on thick paper, or was it merely an experiment?

Answer—Paper thicker than that usually used was at one time experimented with. There was no other object in using it.

9. Was any act passed relative to stopping the issue of three-cent notes, and afterwards the five cent?

Answer—The act of March 3rd, 1865, provided for the coinage of the three-cent nickel and prohibited the further issue of fractional currency of a denomination less than five cents. The act of May 16th, 1866, which provided for the coinage of the five-cent nickel, prohibited the issue of fractional notes of a denomination less than ten cents.

10. Why were the fifteen-cent notes of Grant and Sherman (only found as proofs) never issued?

Answer—The fifteen-cent notes with vignettes of Generals Grant and Sherman were prepared early in 1866. The use of the portraits of living persons on notes or bonds of the United States was prohibited by an act of Congress of April 7th, 1866, and the issue of this denomination was abandoned until several years later.

11. Was any act passed stopping the issue of fractional currency?

Answer—The issue of fractional currency ceased February 15, 1876, the appropriation for printing the same having been exhausted. The act of April 17, 1876, "to provide for a deficiency in the printing and engraving bureau, etc.," provided for the issue of fractional silver coins in redemption and substitution of the fractional currency "until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed."

12. Between what dates were the following gentlemen in office: S. B. Colby, F. E. Spinner, John Allison, A. S. Jeffries and John C. New?

Answer—F. E. Spinner was Treasurer of the United States from March 16, 1861, to June 30, 1875, and John C. New from June 30, 1875, to July 7, 1876. S. B. Colby was Register of the Treasury from August 11, 1864, to September 21, 1867; N. L. Jeffries, from Oct. 5, 1867, to March 15, 1869, and John Allison, from April 3, 1869, to March 23, 1878.

13. What was the total amount of fractional currency issued?

Answer—The total amount of fractional currency issued was \$368,724.-079.45 (see detailed statement, page 41, of Treasurer's Report, 1884. This accompanied the reply.)

Among data gathered regarding paper money about 1893 I find the following, which, as it relates directly to the subject, may be of interest:

"Three men only, while living, have enjoyed the distinction of having their features produced on the United States paper money—William Pitt Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury; Francis E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, and L. M. Clark, chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing, all appointees of President Lincoln.

"An interesting story attaches itself to the third general issue of fractional currency and the suppression of the fifteen-cent Grant and Sherman note. The issue was responsible for two acts of Congress and the authorization for coinage of the five-cent nickel piece. The story is that Clark selected himself for the distinction of appearing on the five-cent note. The version is that he ordered the portrait of Spinner placed on the fifty-cent note without consulting him. Spinner was pleased with it, and as he had the selection of the new notes, approved of it. Other designs, etc., were selected at random, and when it came to issuing the five-cent note, Spinner was asked whose portrait was to be selected. The chief remarked: 'How would the likeness of Clark do?' 'Excellent,' said Spinner, thinking the Controller of the Currency, Freeman Clark, was referred to, and the matter escaped further notice until the notes had been printed in enormous quantities. This occasioned so much uncomplimentary criticism that it resulted in an act of Congress being passed (April 7, 1866) prohibiting the portraits of any living persons being used. In the interim the fifteen-cent Grant and Sherman note had been prepared, but the act prohibited its issue. To get the Clark five-cent notes out of the way, an issue of five-cent nickels was provided for, by act of May 16, 1866, and no paper money issued for less than ten cents."

About 1886 I wrote Hon. F. E. Spinner, sometimes referred to as the father of fractional currency, requesting information on several points, and received a reply from Florida, in his own handwriting, with his familiar signature, saying he regretted he could not comply; that he was quite feeble and had an abscess on his face that prevented him seeing, even what he wrote.

In 1888 Mr. Thomas Cunningham, of Mohawk, N. Y., wrote in part as follows: "I commence my collection with a set of the pasted bills of General Spinner. The paper is cut in uniform size and headed United States Treasury, Washington, D. C., and below this is pasted, respectively, 5c., 10c., five 5c. and five 10c. postage stamps. The fifty-cent bill has Mr. Spinner's autograph."

These hand-made notes Mr. Cunningham referred to, which he told me were given to him by his friend, Mr. Spinner, were evidently the original suggestion for the first issue, and it is interesting to note that they were actually made by Mr. Spinner, and, to me, this proves that he first originated the idea of the postage currency notes to take the place of postage stamps that were then being used to make small change. The writer has often wondered what has become of these valuable curiosities.

The most interesting essay that I recall appeared many years ago in the Betts sale, and was evidently submitted for the second or the third issue. The denomination was fifty cents, and I regret that I have not the catalogue at hand to refresh my memory as to its description. As near as I can recollect it was printed with a margin on parchment paper, slightly larger than the notes of the second issue, and very finely engraved with similar dark shading, but instead of the small vignette of Washington in the center there was a picture of the silver half dollar of correct size. While the effect was very good, it is fair to presume it was not accepted, as the dime would probably have looked too insignificant for the center of the ten-cent note.

Of late, both collectors and dealers seem to have gone extensively into varieties, but while I believe in collecting all notes that are different in design, color or signatures, as well as experiments, essays and artists' proofs, I see little use in going into what are merely plate numbers or indicators of the position of the notes on the large plate, etc., or also of slight color varia-

tions caused by fresher ink on the printing press, or subsequent fading by exposure to sunlight, oxidization, etc. There is, however, one feature that I have never seen listed that is worth calling attention to. When the first notes of the second issue came out they were "wet printed," and later the method was changed to dry printing. The wet printed notes are smaller in size, owing to the paper shrinking, and while I have been able to pick out a couple nearly a quarter inch smaller in size than the later editions, I, unfortunately, heard of this too late, and so have never had enough in hand to know if they exist in sets or if this only occurs in the smaller denominations. It seems to me as if this is a feature that would be worth developing and of much greater importance than mere variations, as it was really the first series of the second issue, which could be reclassified as follows: First, wet printed; second, dry printed; third, same with gilt letters and figures on back; fourth, on fine fibre paper that splits apart.

In closing, permit me to take a little pride in stating that many years ago, when our old friend Lyman H. Low first went with the Scott Coin and Satmp Co. to take charge of the coin and paper money department, he requested me to formulate the list of fractional currency that appeared in their United States Paper Money Catalogue, and as far as I know this was the first ever printed.

The Granby Coin.

By N. P. BUGBEE.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927.)

During the Civil War Luther B. Newell, of Hanover, N. H., while serving in the Federal army on the coast of the Carolinas, found in the wreck of a boat a specimen of the famous Higley coins struck in Granby, Conn., in 1737-1739. The coin was found while on a furlough with some fellow soldiers who were amusing themselves digging around the wreck. It remained in Mr. Newell's possession until 1883, when it was purchased by my brother, Perley R. Bugbee, who is the present owner.

John Higley was a blacksmith by trade and made his own dies. The copper used, in all probability, came from the famous prison mine at Simsbury, a visit to which forms a part of the A. N. A. convention program. On the obverse of the coin is a crude figure of a standing deer with the inscription "VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE." Below the deer, "III," with a star at the right and a hand at the left. The reverse bears a hatchet for the center design, with "J CUT MY WAY THROUGH" and a hand surrounding it.

Another variety of the coin has three hammers on the reverse with "I AM GOOD COPPER" for an inscription.

It is said that New England rum in those days sold for threepence a glass, and our good blacksmith mintmaster used to pay for his daily drinks with the coins of his own manufacture. But for some reason the tavern keeper objected to the value fixed upon the coins, upon which friend Higley promptly altered the inscription to "Value me as you please." Whether this is the real reason for the change or not matters little, but it is a good story and ought to be true.

It would be interesting to know how this coin came to be on the shores of a Southern State, far from its native place, nearly a hundred and thirty years after it first saw the light. Was there a numismatist on the boat when it was wrecked, or was it just "an old cent" dropped from someone's pocket?

WINS PRIZE FOR SESQUI-CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

J. Russell Price, of the teachers' training class of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, has been awarded the prize of \$20 for the best design offered for the medal to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the meeting of the Continental Congress at York, Pa. Mr. Price is only 20 years old and is a native of York.

COINS 2000 YEARS OLD FOUND ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

From the London Times: While a lad was out beating with a shooting party in the Forest of Chute, on Salisbury Plain, on land owned by Lady John Joicey-Cecil, he threw a circular flint at another stone. The flint burst, and a lot of coins fell out. At an inquest on the coins held at Amesbury by Mr. H. Vincent, the Deputy Coroner, it was stated that the coins had been submitted to the British Museum, where great importance was attached to the discovery. The flint receptacle contained 64 coins, which the Museum authorities stated were about 2,000 years old. They were ancient British coins of a southern type, and were of both gold and silver. The Coroner said that the experts had suggested that the coins were of the time of Philip of Macedon, and were manufactured in the Channel Islands. Lord John Joicey-Cecil said he made no claim to the coins. The jury decided that they were "treasure trove," and that they should be handed over to the State. In appearance these coins are almost oval in shape, and are about the size of a farthing. The idea of using a flint receptacle for coins was, it appears, not uncommon.

FORTUNATE HARTFORD.

Very fortunate is Hartford
Numismatic folk all do know,
For willed her were two collections—
That of Hills, also Uncle Joe.

"A model town," the guide declares,
"In which a convention to hold."
Here are found rarities galore—
Coins in copper, silver and gold.

Among the points of interest
Which numismatists plan to see,
The first to assert attention
Is the copper mine of Granby.

Years ago in Newgate Prison
Wandered the prisoner about,
Humming noisily as he dug
From its seam the copper ore out.

Among the coins of interest
Which collectors desire to see,
The first to incite attention
Is the copper piece by Higley.

No wonder tourists pause to gaze
In trance or silent ecstasy
At the historic attractions
Intrusted to Hartford City.

—WALDO C. MOORE.

SPURIOUS COIN IN SPAIN.

Commenting on the efforts being made by Spain to secure American tourist business, a writer to the Paris edition of the New York Herald says:

"I have sojourned in Spain for the last seven months and during that time have traveled extensively throughout the country. The great problem confronting the Spanish authorities is the suppression of spurious coin. I have received bad silver at ticket offices, on street cars, in reputable cafes and other places. It has developed into a game of "bounce." The merchant bounces your coin before accepting it and you bounce your change, or if you do not you are out of luck. Until this embarrassing situation is remedied a traveler through Spain is subjected to much annoyance."

The Eagle On Our Coins.

By HOWLAND WOOD, New York City.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927.)
(Read originally at a meeting of the New York Numismatic Club.)

I have always been interested in the eagles on our coinage and await eagerly every twenty-five years for a new eagle to come forth, for I know as sure as fate that it will be an eagle of an entirely different breed. This mint breed of eagles has as many sub-types as have dogs. It is really wonderful how adaptable our American eagle is. He changes himself to style, climate, Congress, the sculptor, and God knows what not. I have made a few drawings—just rough sketches—to show the general types of our national numismatic eagles and to catch some of the points I wish to bring out.

Our first eagle was a nice young bird just off the nest, with a sort of inquiring look in his face, sort of an eager eagle look; lithe, athletic, clean-cut, as you will notice on our first silver dollar (1). In a year or so, however, he had begun to feel his oats, becoming quite playful and was beginning to stretch his wings, which, by the way, remind one of an albatross (2). He is able to balance himself on a tight rope or a palm branch, and you will note he is trying to imitate a trained seal by balancing a large wreath—the kind that organizations send to the funerals of departed members. This playful bird adorns our early gold.

But shortly after this our young fledgling, when on the silver coins, began to get stuffy and belligerent. He got up in the clouds, for you now see him standing on the top of a nice cream puff (3). He has taken on a defiant look and has braced himself to meet some attack. Our first eagle had his feet demurely together, like a boy at dancing school.

When our dear little eagle was four years old he became an awful sick bird; he got his feet wet or something happened to him (4). He is gasping for breath, as shown by his open mouth and his wings up to afford some sort of relief. They have put a great big chest protector on him, and his tail hangs down in a dejected manner, like a portiere. The unknowing world calls him a heraldic eagle, but he looks to me like a tuberculous eagle.

He took a long time to recover, and was thirteen years old before they could reduce the size of his chest protector and really let him out again on the street. But, oh, how he has changed! His nose has developed a lot and he has put on weight. In fact, he has a beak like a whale, while when very young he had the head and neck of an eel. His feathers are somewhat rumpled, and although he tried to look scrappy his wings were still somewhat weak. He was doing his best to put on a bold front and protect his arrows and olive branch (5).

However, now and then when he appeared on gold coins, he bucks up, proud of the fact of being a golden eagle (6). He showed signs of animation by flapping his wings, but even then he had a sad look in his eye. Then, apparently came a time when his rich relations became ashamed of him. In 1850 he was sent to a hair dresser, his feathers were carefully combed, and an architect or some other well-meaning person camouflaged him behind a mass of ornaments and a large shield, so that our poor little eagle can just stick his several extremities beyond his ornate obstructions (7). Note how nicely his tail has been dressed. He is thus on our first \$20 gold pieces, in case you have never seen one.

Our little eagle broke loose in 1856 and flew merrily through space for three years. He had made, some 20 years before, a few practice flights under the tutelage of a man named Gobrecht. We see him here free and unfettered and certainly enjoying himself (8). He had hocked or otherwise disposed of his chest pad. His feet had grown enormously.

In 1873 something terrible happened. Whether the disgrace of being put on a trade dollar and sent to Chint was too much, or whether he caught cold, I cannot say, but he is certainly all of a tremble and shivering. His feathers are rumpled and he looks as if he had had the pip (9).

However, he revived a few years later, although he has aged most decidedly, as will be noted on the Bland silver dollar (10). He evidently took



THE EAGLE ON OUR COINS.

Illustrations are from rough pencil sketches by Mr. Wood.

on a new lease of life and has the appearance of sporting either angel or butterfly wings—a regular papillon among eagles. His tail looks like an ostrich-feather fan.

But, horrors, the worst is yet to come! When in his ninety-ninth year he went to a beauty parlor or to an Italian barber and got all dolled-up (11). He had his head adorned with a marcel wave, he had his beak pared down, and put on a breastplate for good measure. I do not think it was a chest pad this time. You will note he has on putties and still keeps my lady's fan for a tail. He certainly looks proud and well pleased with himself.

In 1907 when 113 years old, he went to Dr. St. Gaudens for the monkey-gland treatment, and you see the result—some transformation, although he has lost all the hair on his head (12). Proud! Just look at that chest! Look at those Oxford bags he has on! Some bird, I should say.

So perky did he feel that he took to flying once again after a lapse of nearly 50 years. In the meantime he had developed some wing surface, and I do not think he is in any danger of crashing with that amount of billowy awning over him (13).

So pleased with himself when he landed that for 50 cents you can see him strutting around in his balloon pants and high-powered wings (14). It costs you \$20 to see him in flight. About 12 years ago he reduced his flights to a quarter, and really gives a wonderful exhibition of himself (15). In fact, although in the air, he has come down to earth and is now a pretty presentable business-like bird, although somewhat in the pigeon class.

Our last picture of him is perched on a lofty crag and, according to the label, at Peace. Peace with himself, I suppose. At any rate, you can see him thus for \$1 posing in retrospective mood, probably conjecturing on his next reincarnation.

Early Bank Notes Issued in the United States.

By D. C. WISMER.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927.)

The United States was established by the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

The Pennsylvania Bank, organized at the City Tavern in Philadelphia, June 17th, 1780, was the first bank established in the United States. It seems that no charter was applied for by the organizers of this bank and that no bank currency was issued. Those who lent their money received notes of the bank bearing interest for it. Notes were given by the bank for supplies to be sent to the Continental Army. It rendered great assistance during the depressing period of the war. The notes were redeemed and the affairs of the bank closed some time during 1784. None of the notes given by this bank are known to be in existence.

The Bank of North America, chartered January 1, 1781, was the only bank chartered by the Continental Congress, and was later chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and is still in operation as the Bank of North America and Trust Company, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

Bank currency (paper money) issued by the Bank of North America was in many varieties and denominations. One-ninetieth of a dollar or one penny specie; three-ninetieths of a dollar or threepence specie, printed by B. F. Bache, dated August 6, 1789; 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c., \$3 and \$300 are among the unusual denominations issued by this bank.

The Bank of New York was opened June 9, 1784. It was founded by Alexander Hamilton and chartered March 21, 1791. It was the first bank incorporated by the State of New York. This bank issued notes of the following denominations: \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$300, \$400, \$500 and \$1000. Description of the \$400 Note of the Bank of New York: C., spread eagle on a rock, ship of war at anchor on right, brig under sail on left. R., State arms, 400 above. L., male portrait, 400 above.

The Massachusetts Bank was the first bank organized in the State of Massachusetts and obtained a charter from the Legislature on February 7, 1784. The Massachusetts Bank had plates made for many odd denomina-

tions, as follows: \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3 1/2, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$15, \$25, \$30, \$35 and \$40. All these notes are in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society in an unsigned and unused condition. Very few signed notes issued by this bank are known to be in existence.

The period from 1781 to 1864 was the era of paper money banking. When banks were started for the purpose of issuing their notes, their credit, in various convenient and curious denominations, were printed from steel and copper plates, engraved by the best artists. In the earlier designs the notes were quite plain, few of them containing portraits or vignettes. From 1830 to 1864 the vignettes and portraits on paper money became very elaborate, executed and designed by the most talented artists, containing hundreds of scenes depicting the customs and occupations of the people of those times; also allegorical figures representing Music, Sculpture, Painting, Education, Justice, Liberty, Peace, Hope, Faith, Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, etc. Some notes were printed in many shades and colors, with printed backs. Many interesting historical vignettes and artistic designs are found on these bank notes.

After the banks had their notes designed and printed they loaned them to the merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, farmers, mechanics and others, on endorsed notes, at from 6 per cent. to as high as 10 per cent., from thirty days to six months time. In that way the bank currency, the paper money of the period, was placed in circulation.

Most of the notes issued previous to 1850 read: "The Bank of _____ will pay R. Hicks or bearer Five Dollars, etc.," the notes often being printed "Pay Henry Clay" or other prominent men of the time, and sometimes the payee endorsed the notes. This form however, was later abandoned and the notes read "The Bank of _____ will pay to the bearer on demand" such sum as the note was designed for. The banks of issue received their notes in payment of notes they had discounted, on which the interest had been deducted, or any debts due the banks.

Under the laws of the different States in which the banks had been incorporated they were required to pay all their notes on demand in specie, which was gold or silver coin. Previous to 1852 they could redeem their notes in Mexican or Spanish silver or gold coins, as they passed current in the United States and were a legal tender, the Spanish and Mexican eight-real piece being of the same silver content as the United States silver dollar. When too many of the notes the bank had issued were presented with the request to pay in specie and they could not redeem them, the bank was said to be "broke." The bank then generally closed shop and went into liquidation, unless it could later liquidate the notes presented and continue business.

For the purpose of redemption the banks were required to keep from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the amount of their circulation in specie in their vaults. However, many of the banks, especially in the newer States of the Union, failed to keep the required specie on deposit, and when a larger amount than ordinarily was presented for redemption they did not have the coin on hand to redeem the notes and the State officer would take charge and liquidate the bank. The bank currency being paid before the depositors received anything from the bank, the bank notes became a first claim on the assets of the bank.

When a run was started on a bank for the redemption of its paper money, many expedients were resorted to in order to delay or stop the run. At one time, a run having been started on the Phoenix Bank, of Litchfield, Conn., a branch of the Phoenix Bank, of Hartford, Conn., the cashier paid the notes very slowly with large copper cents until a supply of specie could be brought from the parent bank at Hartford.

In times of panic, 1814-15, 1837, 1857 and 1861, practically all the banks stopped specie payments and only bank currency circulated, the specie being held in the bank vaults and the private receptacles of the people, the specie being at a premium over bank currency. At such times the legal money of the United States, the gold and silver coins, became a commodity bought and sold for and by bank notes, at different rates according to the standing of the bank. In rare instances a few bank notes were maintained on a par with gold and silver because the particular bank continued to redeem all the notes presented in gold and silver coin.

Many of the early banks were crude and simple affairs. An Illinois bank, of which a farmer was the cashier, teller, discount clerk, porter, bookkeeper, watchman, etc., kept the funds of the bank in a potato barrel in his cellar. In another case, a blacksmith filled the different offices of the bank, and the safe was under his anvil. In the case of a bank in the upper part of New York State, the Bank Commissioner sent an officer to investigate the bank. The officer reporting having found a farmer who was the cashier, but knew nothing about the affairs of the bank. He only signed the notes, the president of the bank, in the City of New York, issuing the notes.

The Bank of America, located in Jersey City, lingered a few weeks, then the sheriff appeared on the scene, and seized a stove, an old table and a candle box. The cashier evidently disappeared with his clothes to other parts.

One building in a Connecticut town harbored four banks at one and the same time. One of these banks at least is still doing business as a national bank.

MEDAL FOR SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF NEW YORK STATE.

Below is illustrated the medal recently issued commemorating the sesqui-centennial of the founding of the Government of the State of New York, July 30, 1777. Specimen from J. deLagerberg, Shoreham, N. Y.

The obverse has a portrait of George Clinton. Surrounding, FIRST GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK. Below, GEORGE CLINTON.



The reverse shows the old Courthouse at Kingston, N. Y., where the State government was formed. Surrounding, in two lines, TO COMMEMORATE THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF THE FOUNDING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK AT KINGSTON. Below, JULY 30, 1777-1927.

This is the medal referred to in last month's issue on page 627 as containing an error in the spelling of the word "centennial," which is spelled with a single "n."

The medal is struck in light bronze and measures 2½ inches in diameter. Copies will be sent to museums, schools and historical societies throughout the State. A copy in gold has been prepared for Governor Smith.

COINAGE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1927.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during September, 1927, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 582,500; Quarter Eagles, 80,000.

Silver—Half Dollars, 558,000; Quarter Dollars, 876,400; Dimes, 4,350,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 8,346,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 11,778,000.

STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF COINS.

While not desiring to reopen the controversy on the conditions of coins, I wish to state my sympathy with the initiator of the discussions and my support of the resolution of Mr. Paul M. Lange made at the convention. There is, and has been in the past, too much variation in the classification of coins. Many dealers have set up their own standard for conditioning coins. This has caused much dissatisfaction, much more than has come into print.

Several attempts have been made at standard classification. While none of these have been finally accepted, they have been recognized as worthy of adoption. Mr. Lange's suggestion is a decided forward step and we all should support Resolution No. 5. Expressions such as "fine for coin" and "good for date" are absolutely misleading and deceptive. No considerate dealer will continue their use.

The sliding scale of conditions is unfair. If a dime of 1898 is very good, there is no reason why a dime of 1830 showing the same amount of wear should be called "fine." Age cannot move up the scale of condition. Degree of scarcity should be stated with the condition, if desired, but it is unjust to jump up to the next condition to describe its scarcity.

It is gratifying to note that some big dealers are already distinguishing "uncirculated" and "mint lustre." There is a decided difference. Uncirculated, or fleur-de-coin, is a perfect mint state, usually bright, although it may be dull from age. Mint lustre is a bright condition, but one which may have thumb prints, slight nicks and faint signs of wear, or dirt in the millings. A new coin may be carried in the pocket for weeks and still retain its lustre, but it plainly shows signs of use.

This distinction is important. "Uncirculated" covers too wide a range of condition at present. The only real uncirculated coins are obtained from mints, banks and stores, where they have just come from their original package. As long as they are kept from mingling with other coins and kept from wearing they can be considered as not being in circulation. All other bright coins showing plainly the marks of circulation and wear can be only "mint lustre" in the proper classification.

If personal experience may be pardoned, I will state that my early experiences with classification were disappointing. In my high-school days I remember ordering an 1866 nickel in uncirculated condition for fifty cents. The one received was fine and worth about a quarter. No mention was made of the balance due. As this sort of thing continued, I concluded that this establishment was too big for my schoolboy orders of three and four dollars. My latest acquisition was an "uncirculated" half dollar. No mention of defects, and while it is bright enough I did not have to use "a big, powerful lens" to see a cut in the face, which can be seen at a distance of two feet with the naked eye.

I know as a matter of fact that promising young collectors have given up in disappointment when they received coins in conditions not as described. Collectors tolerate this for awhile, but there is an end to all patience.

I plead for the support of Resolution No. 5 and suggest that if dealers persist in writing ads using misleading phrases, such as "good for date," any such ads sent to THE NUMISMATIST should be refused.

For better Numismatics,
R. H. LLOYD.

North Tonowanda, N. Y., Oct. 18.

ORIGIN OF TERM "PIN MONEY."

The term "pin money" originated early in the thirteenth century, according to A. H. Riddle, a member of the famous British pinmaking firm of Ryland & Sons. Pins, says Mr. Riddle, were first used in 1372, when the pinmakers of London were incorporated into a city craft or guild.

In the reign of James I an act of Parliament was passed to protect the manufacturers by forbidding the importation of pins. This act was later confirmed by Charles I, who received annually from the pinmakers \$2,500. He handed this amount over to his wife, Henrietta Maria, for her private purse and originated thereby the term "pin money."

THE NUMISMATIST

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
One Inch	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00
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A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on bills if paid within 30 days.

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The right is reserved to require payment in advance for any advertising, or to discontinue any advertising if bill is not paid promptly. All advertising is received subject to the above conditions.

Copy for advertisements must be received by the 20th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue.

All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

THE HALF DOLLAR COMES BACK.

The report of the Bureau of the Mint of its operations for September, 1927, shows that during the month 558,000 half dollars of standard design were struck. This is the first coinage of the standard type of the half dollar since 1921, except the 2,178,000 pieces struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1923. This seems to set at rest reports that the coinage of the half dollar would be discontinued except for commemorative issues.

A brief survey of the coinage of half dollars since 1921 will be of interest.

In 1921 the coinage was as follows: Standard type, 1,002,000 pieces; Pilgrim Tercentenary, 100,053; Missouri Centennial, 50,028; Alabama Centennial, 70,044.

In 1922 only 100,061 pieces for the Grant Centennial were coined.

In 1923 the San Francisco Mint struck 2,178,000 pieces of standard type and 274,000 pieces for the Monroe Doctrine Centennial.

In 1924 only 142,080 pieces were struck for the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary.

In 1925 only commemorative half dollars were struck, as follows: Stone Mountain, 2,314,709; Lexington-Concord Centennial, 162,099; California Diamond Jubilee, 150,200; Fort Vancouver Centennial, 50,028.

In 1926 there were struck 1,000,528 pieces for the Sesqui-Centennial and 148,085 for the Oregon Trail.

In 1927 the only half dollars struck until September were 40,034 pieces for the Bennington-Vermont Sesqui-Centennial.

NEW COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES OF GERMANY.

Below are illustrated two new commemorative issues of Germany, both dated 1927. Illustrations are from photographs from Moritz Wormser, New York City.



One is a five-mark piece commemorating the founding of the University of Tübingen 450 years ago. The portrait is that of Duke Eberhard the Bearded, of Württemberg, the founder. A three-mark piece of the same design has also been issued.



The other is a piece of three mark commemorating the founding 400 years ago of the University of Marburg by Phillip, Elector of Hesse.

ROOSEVELT MEDALS AWARDED.

Roosevelt medals for distinguished service for 1927 have been awarded to Gen. John J. Pershing, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and John Bassett Moore, judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations. The medals are awarded each year by the Roosevelt Memorial Association to Americans whose services in behalf of institutions in this country or in behalf of international relations have been particularly meritorious. The awards were given on October 27, the sixty-ninth anniversary of President Roosevelt's birth, at a banquet in Roosevelt House, New York City.

AN "OVERSIZE" HALF DIME OF 1833.

In these days it is seldom anything new in the United States mint series of coins, except an occasional die variety, comes to the surface. But a very interesting and perhaps important discovery has just been made by F. D. Langenheim, of Philadelphia, who is the owner of the piece. The coin is a half dime of 1833, which may be briefly described as "oversize." In other words, it is considerably larger in every detail than the ordinary half dimes struck in 1829 and later.

The piece was submitted to Will W. Neil, of Baldwin, Kan., whose list of die varieties of half dimes from 1829 to 1873 appeared in our August issue. Mr. Neil's description of it follows:

"Type of regular issue, but measures 17.5 mm., while our regular issue measures but 16 mm. Its weight is just half way between our regular issue half dime and a dime, which measures 19 mm. in 1833. As our dime has measured but 18 mm. for a good many years, the first impression one gets when looking at this piece is that it is a dime. All figures and letters are, of course, larger than on the regular issue, being in harmony with its size, even to the milling, which is wider spaced."

Supplementing Mr. Neil's description, it might be said that the large size of the piece is apparent at a glance by anyone familiar with the half dimes of that period. The piece is illustrated here, together with an ordinary half dime and dime of 1833, in order to show its size by comparison.



The piece has seen considerable circulation, comparing favorably in this respect with most half dimes of the period that turn up, though no part of it is badly worn. In addition, it has been slightly defaced by a few light scratches on both obverse and reverse.

There is no trace of it having been subjected to a flattening process to increase its diameter. This theory would be disposed of both by its appearance and the fact that its weight is about midway between the weight of the ordinary half dime and dime, corresponding with the diameter, which is also midway between the two coins.

The suggestion that the piece may be spurious would be rejected upon inspection by probably 90 per cent. of all collectors interested in and familiar with the half dime series. There is not a particle of evidence that the piece is not genuine. But the fact remains, or apparently remains, that to produce this piece a new pair of dies had to be cut, every detail of which was necessarily larger than on the ordinary half dime of 1833.

It is an interesting coin and we invite comment on it from our readers, particularly as to whether collectors of half dimes have met with similar "oversize" pieces of 1833 or other dates. So far as our information goes, this piece has never been brought to the attention of collectors generally.

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE.

Your editorial suggesting that American dealers emulate the ways of the European dealers by listing numismatic books for sale, or more than have been offered heretofore, calls my attention to the fact that as a cataloguer I can say that this line of numismatics is neglected more in the bidding than any other department of the science, and if we cataloguers had to depend on the interest of the average American collector in numismatic books and catalogues we would starve to death or go to the poorhouse. A little more of gentle hints to the collectors to show a bit more appreciation of the efforts of dealers in the United States to give them what they want in the way of both coins and numismatic publications would be more in order. We are unable to force collectors either to take an interest or to buy anything. They must show at least a half-hearted interest themselves in the matter. In fact, the psychology of the average American collector is something beyond the writer's ability to fathom and has caused him to sink into a sea of pessimism more than once. A prize fight or baseball game seems to awaken more enthusiasm than a choice intellectual pursuit offered in the way of the collecting of classical coins, medals or numismatic books.

A CATALOGUER.

October 5th, 1927.

The point we sought to emphasize in the editorial in the September issue was that it might be profitable to some dealer in coins or collector if he would make numismatic books or literature a feature or specialty and advertise that fact. He would then become known as such a dealer or specialist to whom anyone could write inquiring for a certain book or books. The editorial stated that the editor is frequently in receipt of letters asking for information as to which book is best for a collector of a particular series of coins and where it can be obtained, or asking where a certain book (giving the title) can be purchased. These inquiries come mainly from the younger collectors. In such cases we are compelled to tell them to write to the dealers advertising in *THE NUMISMATIST*. Such requests are seldom received from collectors of long standing, as most of them already have libraries or know the source of supply for any needed additions to it.

ALBANIA'S 20-FRANC GOLD COIN.

In last month's issue Farran Zerbe called attention to the 20-franc gold coin of Albania, an issue which was not illustrated with the other coins of that country in the September issue.



It is illustrated here from a specimen furnished by Julius Gutttag, New York City. It will be noted that the designs on this piece are decidedly different from the other pieces of this remarkable set.

MR. GRAVEL IMPROVING IN HEALTH.

A letter from the secretary of Mr. Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Canada, dated October 14, says that Mr. Gravel expresses his thanks for the sympathy extended to him at the recent convention of the A. N. A. on account of his illness which has confined him to his home for the last three months. The letter states that he is improving and was at his office a few days previously.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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HOARE, E. A.—Michigan—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
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LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.
LAWLESS, ELMER—Illinois—2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MEHL, B. MAX—Texas, Arizona—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.
MOELLERING, C. E.—Indiana—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
PEREZ, GILBERT S.—Philippine Islands—Care Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.
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REID, R. L.—British Columbia—1333 Pacific St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
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ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted November 1, 1927.

- 3228 Frank E. Johnson, 523 Hall Avenue, St. Marys, Pa.
 3229 M. Owen Warnes, 37 West Main Street, Somerville, N. J.
 3230 S. E. Andrews, 48 Mt. Vernon Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 3231 Frank B. Gay, Watkinson Library, Hartford, Conn.
 3232 George Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.
 3233 Walter MacDonald, 15 Charter Oak Place, Hartford, Conn.
 3234 P. M. Silloway, Geyser, Mont.
 3235 Robert C. Beers, 280 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
 3236 H. O. Miller, 711 Richmond Street, London, Ont., Canada.
 3237 F. F. Turner, P. O. Box 464, Birmingham, Ala.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to October 15, 1927. If no objections are received prior to December 1, 1927 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the December issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

R. C. Lees (United States Coins), Monroeville, Ala.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Russell Wm. Stehfest (U. S. Gold and Silver, Foreign Gold), 2103 Bewick Avenue, Detroit, Mich.	Harry W. Rapp Albert A. Grinnell
Otto Oddehon (General), Care Essex Hotel, 88 Locust Street, P. O. Box 681, Kansas City, Mo.,	L. T. Brodstone C. M. Denney
H. M. Jobes (United States Coins), Pittsburg, Ohio	Frank G. Duffield Harry T. Wilson
John E. Church (Ancient Coins), 43 Adelaide Avenue, Providence, R. I.	Frank G. Duffield Harry T. Wilson
William C. Thornton (Pioneer Gold and Patterns), 1240 Arlington Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.	E. T. Wallis Dr. E. B. Adams
Dr. D. L. Ransom (United States and General), 1111 Broadway Arcade Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.	E. T. Wallis Dr. E. B. Adams
Harry E. De Vore (Large United States Cents), 2425 Burnside Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.	E. T. Wallis Dr. E. B. Adams
Edward R. Austin (General), 318 Rugby Street, Providence, R. I.	Moritz Wormser Julius Gutttag
Dr. Charles T. La Moure (General), Supt. State Training School, Mansfield, Conn.	George S. Godard Harry T. Wilson
C. E. Noland (General), 721 Ashland Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.	John Aldred Edward A. Gilroy
J. Hunt Deacon (French and Australasiana and general), Numismatic Section, Art Gallery, Adelaide, S. Australia.	Frank G. Duffield Harry T. Wilson
William H. J. Keller (Scotland, Japan, and Mexico), Haulani Place, Hilo, Hawaii	Howland Wood Harry T. Wilson
Buffalo Numismatic Association, 611 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Percy E. Wickes (United States and general), 53 Heath Street, Hartford, Conn.	August Smith Harry T. Wilson
Henry Hunt (Swiss Cantons, English Tokens, Papal, and miscellaneous), 114 Wabash Street, W. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Julius Gutttag F. A. Livingston

Changes of Address.

- N. A. Merrill, from R. F. D. 1, Riverside, Cal., to R. F. D. 1, Arlington, Cal.
 E. T. Wallis, from 542 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal., to 526 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chester D. Brooks, from 2725 Live Oak Street, Dallas, Texas, to 114 N. Cisco Street, Dallas, Texas.

John A. Grant, from 1380 Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill., to 916 N. Trumbull Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

William C. Whitwell, from 10 Brattle Road, Syracuse, N. Y., to 206 Quarry Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Harry R. McPherson, from Eldorado, Ohio, to 2174 Summit Street, Columbus, Ohio.

John B. Green, from 3729 Blaine Street, Detroit, Mich., to 8417 Brush Street, Detroit, Mich.

S. C. Peavoy, from Care of Standard Bank, Colborne, Canada, to Care of Standard Bank, Montreal, Canada.

Paul H. Ginther, from New Holland, Ill., to Sesser, Ill.

Admitted to Life Membership.

Harry W. Rapp, 822 Bethune Avenue West, Detroit, Mich., Life No. 25.

Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass., Life No. 26.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY PRESIDENT MARKUS.

Through inadvertence the names of two men were omitted from the Committee on Membership Booklet, both of whom rendered valuable assistance. The full committee is as follows: Moritz Wormser, chairman; Harry T. Wilson, Howland Wood, Edward T. Newell, Wayte Raymond.

I have appointed the following as District Secretaries:

For Connecticut—George S. Godard, State Library, Hartford, Conn., in place of Leonard Kusterer, Bridgeport, Conn., resigned.

For Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont—Frank Brown, 215 Beacon street, Worcester, Mass., in place of Harry A. Gray, Boston, Mass. Mr. Gray is no longer a member.

For Tennessee, Kentucky—W. B. Speer, 203-204 American Trust Building, Chattanooga, Tenn., in place of O. P. Stovall, Jackson, Tenn., deceased.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES MARKUS,

President A. N. A.

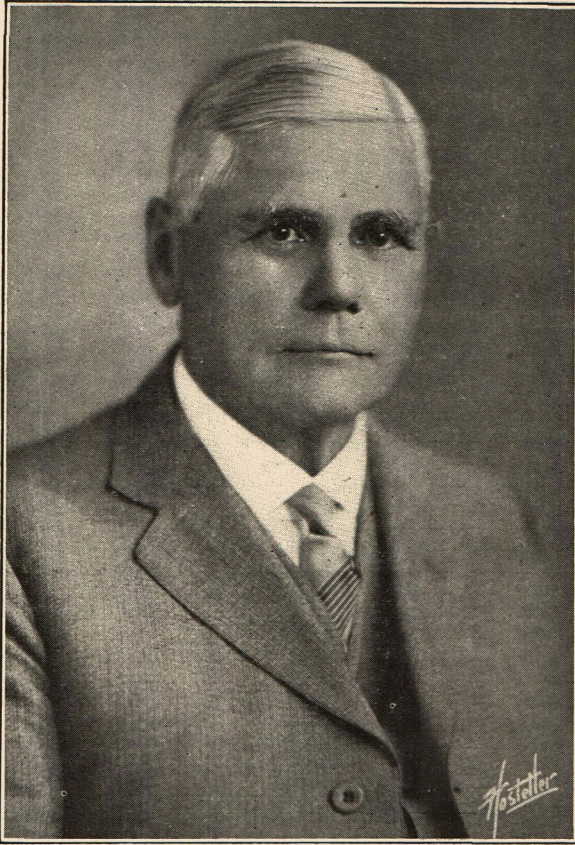
Davenport, Iowa, October 17.

PRICES AT THE HOBBY SHOP AUCTION SALE.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the auction sale of The Hobby Shop, Rochester, N. Y., September 24, 1927:

1—New Yorke token, mint condition	\$350.00
2—Sommer's Island shilling, V. G.	150.00
7—Oak Tree shilling, C. 4-C, almost fine	55.00
17—New York Excelsior Cent, C. 7-22, fine	62.00
26—Washington half dollar in copper, Ex. F.	52.50
48—\$3 Gold, 1873, Ex. F.	68.00
79—\$1 Gold, 1861, D mint	225.00
120—Centennial Dollar, in case, proof	11.85
157—Cent, 1804, Unc.	290.00
215—Lincoln medal, by Sigel	25.00
259—Canada Confederation medal	15.00
262—Cossack penny, B. 985, mint condition	6.00
264—Tiberius, aureus, V. F.	32.50
311—Babylon, tetradrachm, V. F.	7.00
363—Great Britain, Victoria, five-pound pattern, 1839, Br. Pf.	50.00
385—Great Britain, Charles I, crown, Tower mint, 1630, Ex. F.	19.00
386—Great Britain, Charles I, crown, 1645, oval shield, Ex. F.	37.00
411—Sweden, 8-daler plate, 1659, Ex. F.	495.00
421—Austrian medal, Leopold	350.00

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE A. N. A.



CHARLES MARKUS.

We take pleasure in publishing the above portrait of Charles Markus, of Davenport, Iowa, elected President of the American Numismatic Association at the convention recently held at Hartford, Conn. He needs no introduction. He attended his first convention at Baltimore, Md., in 1916, and has been present at each succeeding convention.

"Charly," as his numismatic friends call him, was born in Shakopee, Minn., and acknowledges that he is 70 years "young." He has been a collector for thirty-five years. His first acquisition was the purchase of fifteen pieces of 10-cent fractional currency "Merediths" at 15 cents each, which led him to continue collecting United States notes and fractional currency.

He was editor of "Inquiry Department Notes" for four years, chairman of the Committee on Papers for three years, a member of the Board of Governors for three years, and Chairman of the Board for the past year, when he was elected President.

He says the "latch string" is always out for numismatists at 1513 West Twelfth Street, Davenport, Iowa.

A few of the badges used at the Hartford Convention of the A. N. A. are for sale. Address General Secretary Harry T. Wilson.

To The Members Of The American Numismatic Association.

THIS SHALL BE CONSIDERED AN OFFICIAL NOTICE TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE A. N. A.

At the Convention of the American Numismatic Association held in Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927, the following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

Amend Article 6, Section 4, which reads as follows:

"The subscription price of the Official Paper shall be \$2.00 per year, payable in advance."

to read as follows:

"The subscription price of the Official Paper shall be \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. If not paid in advance the price shall be \$3.00 per year. If paid within three months of expiration of subscription it shall be considered as paid in advance."

This amendment is now in effect and will apply particularly to renewals for 1928 and future years. All subscriptions of members of the A. N. A. for 1927 expire December 31, 1927.

All renewals for 1928 should be paid before April 1. If paid before that date, according to the amendment, the subscription price will be \$2.00. If not paid until April 1 or after that date, the subscription price will be \$3.00, and members paying the latter price will be entitled to receive all back numbers to which they are entitled, postage prepaid.

Subscribers who are not members of the A. N. A. are not affected by the above amendment.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE NUMISMATIST for November, 1902, contained the following articles: "Unusual Numismatic Specimens," by Dr. B. P. Wright; "Sir Isaac Brock and the Brock Halfpennies"; "The Coins of Sonora"; "French Mint Marks"; "New England Notes" and "Slugs and Stellas." In his "New York Notes" A. R. Frey makes a statement that will be of interest to many present-day collectors and perhaps news to some: "We are so accustomed to speak and write of 'Scott's Gold and Silver Catalogue' and 'Scott's Copper and Nickel Catalogue' that the majority of the younger collectors imagine that Mr. J. W. Scott was the compiler of these works. As a matter of fact, however, they were both made by Mr. Lyman H. Low, and Mr. Scott acted only as the publisher." Mr. Frey also announces the death on October 16 of Henry C. Merry, who for many years acted as auctioneer at coin sales in New York City. He was succeeded by Daniel Kennedy.

The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of eight applicants for membership.

SLIGHT CHANGE IN SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD COINS.

Julius Gutttag writes that he has received specimens of the latest issues of South African 10-shilling and one-pound gold pieces. These are the same as previous issues, except that on the reverse at the base of the statue of St. George and the dragon there is an incused "S. A." only visible with a glass.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

- American Numismatic Association**—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- American Numismatic Society, New York City**—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.
- Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.**—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
- Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.**—Fred H. Becker, Secretary, 438 Monroe St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.**—Meets first Wednesday of each month. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 East 69th Street, Windsor Park Station, Chicago, Ill.
- Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Harry W. Rapp, Secretary, 822 Bethune Avenue West, Detroit, Mich.
- Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.**—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.
- Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.**—H. Schmitt, Secretary.
- New York Numismatic Club, New York City**—Meets second Friday of each month. Thomas S. Miller, Secretary, 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.
- Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Montreal, Canada**—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay.
- Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.**—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.
- Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.**—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Arthur C. Parker, Secretary, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.
- St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.**—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
- Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.**—Meets second Wednesday of each month. Wilson C. Emery, Secretary.
- The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Washington Coin Club, Washington, D. C.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Room 402 McGill Building. G. H. Emery, Secretary, 2232 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Meets monthly. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio**—Meets monthly at Hollenden Hotel. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, care The Ames Company, Cleveland, O.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—September 26, 1927. The meeting was called to order by President Gilroy. Members present were Messrs. Gilroy, Becker, Lewis, Aldred, Noland, Schunke, G. C. Blessing and K. G. Blessing.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Watson sent in his resignation as vice-president and treasurer. Motion made and carried that the same be accepted.

Mr. Noland was nominated for vice-president and treasurer. Moved and carried that it be made unanimous.

On motion the Secretary was ordered to write to Mr. George H. Blake, thanking him for the gift of his work on United States Paper Money.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Noland: Fractional currency.

Mr. Gilroy: Rosa Americana twopence, 1722, uncrowned rose; Washington large eagle cent in mint condition.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The Society met and dined at the Boston City Club Friday, September 30. Present: President Gifford in the chair, also Messrs. Davis, F. O. Brown, C. H. Stearns, Boyle, Shepardson, Wheeler, Willey, Comstock, Faelten, Stafford, C. D. Morse, and Pond.

This being the first meeting of the Society after the summer months, the President spoke a few words of welcome to the members present and outlined policies for the Society's activities during the coming year.

The Secretary reported his attendance at the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association at Hartford, Conn., in August, and related

the happenings at that event. He also told of having been a guest at the September 15 dinner and meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, of Cleveland.

Mr. Shepard Pond presented to the Society the Swanson medal of the New York Numismatic Club for 1927, for which donation the Society voted its thanks.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Davis: The Father and Son medal, 1924, banquet of Boy Scouts, Milwaukee, in 28 varieties and 7 metals.

Mr. Shepardson: U. S. 1798 silver dollar with small eagle.

Mr. Pond: English silver, as follows: Anne, half crown, 1703, VIGO; George III, shilling, 1787; bank dollar, 1804; 3 shillings bank token, 1812, and proof Pistrucci crown, 1818; Victoria double florin or 4 shilling piece, 1887, and crown, 1889, both uncirculated.

Mr. Comstock: George III, spade guinea, 1789.

The meeting was adjourned.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 145th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order at 8 P. M., August 31st, 1927, at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. Mr. Goodman acted as chairman pro tem in the absence of Vice-President Brandon. The following members were present: Messrs. Wernstrom, Simpson, Fellows, Sherow, Herzberg, West, Hansen, Goodman, Mohr, Hill, Goldsmith, Gallardo, Rausch, Schubert and Kraft. Guests: Mr. A. L. Stern and Mr. Aslanian of the Lowell High School Coin Club.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Wernstrom submitted a report on the proposed exhibition. After considerable discussion the motion to have an exhibit sponsored by the Society was lost. Mr. Wernstrom was given a vote of thanks for his report in connection with the proposed exhibit. A letter from Mr. Wormser was read and ordered filed.

Attention was called to an article regarding the Zerbe collection which appeared in the September Mentor.

Mr. Aslanian spoke regarding the activities of the Lowell High School Coin Club and was instructed to carry the Society's greetings to that organization.

The subject for the evening being coins with ships, a number of the members brought interesting exhibits. Mr. Wernstrom especially had an interesting mounted exhibit showing all manner of ships, including airships.

Mr. Goldsmith exhibited a 1927 U. S. 50-cent piece, S mint.

An auction followed. The meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 146th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order at 8 P. M., September 28, 1927, at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. Mr. Goodman acted as chairman pro tem until the arrival of Vice-President Brandon. The following members were present: Messrs. Mohr, Fellows, Hill, Sherow, Wernstrom, Kraft, Goldsmith, West, Jacobson, Goodman, Rausch, Schubert, Hansen, Brandon and Gallardo.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A letter from the Ina Coolbrith Circle was read and ordered filed.

Extracts from a letter to the secretary from Mr. Zerbe were read.

The secretary read current events. Mr. Goodman exhibited his collection of paper money, which contains many fine items. He gave an interesting talk in connection with the exhibit.

Mr. Wernstrom exhibited a set of the new Greenland coins.

It was decided to devote the October meeting to medals of Christopher Columbus.

An auction followed. The meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The eighty-third meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building on Thursday evening, October

6th, 1927. Members present were: Messrs. Allen, Ball, Camp, Capling, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Hack, Hanna, Harwood, Hoare, Hutchinson, Kutukian, Livingston, Newcomb, Powell, Rapp, Spencer, Stewart, Temple, von Weiler and Watson. Meeting was opened by President Grinnell.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Allen: Collection of rare Mexican pesos.

Mr. Ball: Collection of early U. S. dollars dating from 1795.

Mr. Grinnell: \$500 1880 greenback, Bruce and Roberts; \$100 1880 silver certificate, Rosecrans and Huston; \$100 brown back national bank note; \$50 1880 greenback, transposed signatures, Huston and Rosecrans.

Mr. Rapp: Gorham Bryan dollar.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Howland Wood on the American Eagle, which was greatly enjoyed. A unanimous vote of thanks was given Mr. Wood for his kindness in forwarding the paper and illustrations to us.

A unanimous vote of thanks was given Mr. Grinnell for his kindness in having our new coin cabinet refinished.

Mr. Howard Newcomb gave us a short talk on some of his experiences numismatically and otherwise while in the West.

Donations to the Detroit Coin Club were as follows:

Mr. Ball: Isabella quarter, 1828 U. S. cent, 1853 U. S. cent.

Mr. Hutchinson: 1892 Columbian half dollar.

Mr. Temple: Wood's 1723 Irish penny.

Meeting adjourned, after which an auction was held, at which a large number of very fine coins were disposed of.

MORE ABOUT THE NEW PAPER CURRENCY.

We are indebted to Mr. C. S. Dewey, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for information about the reduced-size bills. According to his statement, "It is the intention of the department to issue silver certificates of the \$1 denomination of the reduced size about October 1, 1928, to be followed by the issue of all other kinds and denominations about June 30, 1929." This may be a disappointment, as many expected the smaller notes to appear in the coming January. Mr. Dewey further states: "It will be impossible to grant any requests for reduced-size currency in advance of the public issue."

Mr. J. E. Harper, chief, Division of Appointments, confirms a report that the Hon. Harley V. Speelman was retired from the position of Register of the Treasury, under provisions of the retirement law. Mr. Walter O. Woods was appointed Register by President Coolidge and took the office October 1. This will make a new signature variety of Woods-White. It will probably be seen first on the \$1 certificate, and on most of the other lower denominations before their size is reduced.

ROBERT H. LLOYD.

Ann Arbor, Mich., October 18.

PRIMITIVE BANKING IN ETHIOPIA.

Hiding money in the ground is so prevalent in Ethiopia that although about 6,000,000 silver dollars (the Maria Theresa thaler) are sent there from Austria every year there are never more than 7,000,000 in circulation, says a newspaper clipping.

SWEDISH MINT MASTER RESIGNS.

After many years of active and devoted service, Mr. K. A. Wallroth has resigned as Swedish mint master and Dacenten Grabe has been appointed as his successor.

J. deL.

CATALOG

For My Sale of the

REES COLLECTION

Is Now in Preparation.

Mr. Rees does not hurry me with the catalog. So I am taking the necessary time to prepare a catalog worthy of this fine and valuable collection, and one that will be of interest and value to every collector.

Your name on my "Mehling List"
is an asset to both of us.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.

Collections purchased for cash up to any value or sold at Auction on liberal terms and cash advanced without interest.

A FULL LINE OF
United States Coins

IN ALL CONDITIONS
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Your want lists solicited.

Prices gladly quoted.

JOHN B. BOSS,

1127 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dealer in and Collector of
Coins, Notes, Pistols, Odd Jewelry, Antiques in General.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE

In my next sale in November I will sell the collection of a well known Denver Collector. Consisting of a complete set of Ten Dollar Gold Pieces, 1795 to 1804 inclusive and other items. Also a large collection of United States Greenbacks. The excessively rare A. Loomis Cleveland Hard Times Token Low number 158. Also other equally rare items.

Remember these sales are conducted under the supervision of a licensed Auctioneer and all are welcome to attend. If you are not on my mailing list let me know and will be pleased to send you a catalogue of this very important public Auction Sale.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

101 Tremont St.,

Boston, Mass.

N. Y. Coin & Stamp Co., Inc., Circular No. 15.

UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLARS.

1795	Nude bust. R., 2 leaves under wings; very fine	\$10.00
1795	Nude bust. R., 3 leaves; very good, \$5.00; fine, \$7.50; ex. fine	10.00
1795	Draped bust; very good, \$6.00; very fine, \$10; ex. fine	12.00
1796	Large date, small letters; very good, \$7.50; very fine	12.00
1796	Small date, large letters; good, \$5.50; very good, \$6.50; fine.	10.00
1796	Small date and letters; fine, \$12.50; very fine	25.00
1797	Large letters, 6 stars on right; very good, \$6.50; fine, \$7.50; V. fine, \$10; Ex. fine	20.00
1797	Large letters, 7 stars right; good, \$6.50; V.; good, \$7.50; V. fine, \$9.00; Ex. fine	20.00
1797	Small letters, 7 stars right; very fair	10.00
1798	Large date, 7 stars right, small eagle; good, \$7.50; V. good	10.00
1798	Large date and letters, 6 stars right, small eagle; good, \$5; V. good, \$8.50; fine	15.00
1798	Large date. R., U. S. arms; fine, \$5; very fine, \$7.50; Ex. fine	8.50
1798	Small date. R., U. S. arms; very good, \$3.50; fine, \$4; very fine, \$5; ex. fine	7.00
1799	over '98; extremely fine	7.00
1799	over '98. R., 13 stars and parts of 2 more; ex. fine	10.00
1799	6 stars on right. R., same die as next preceding; good, \$4.50; fine	7.50
1799	6 stars right; good, \$3.25; V. good, \$3.75; fine, \$4.25; V. fine, \$5.00; ex. fine	6.00
1799	5 stars right; good, \$4; very good, \$5; fine, \$9; very fine	12.00
1800	Good, \$3.25; very good, \$4; fine, \$5; v. fine, \$6; ex. fine, \$7; uncirculated	15.00
1800	Rusty die, "O" in date; very good, \$4.25; fine, \$5; uncirc.	15.00
1800	recut "T" in States; very good, \$5; Ex. fine	10.00
1800	"1" after "America"; good, \$4; fine, \$6; very fine	7.00
1801	Good, \$4; V. good, \$5; Fine, \$8; V. fine, \$9; Ex. fine	10.00
1801	Broken "T" on reverse; very good, \$6; fine, \$8.50; V. fine	10.00
1802	over '1; 4 different obv. dies; good, \$4; V. good, \$5; fine, \$6; V. fine, \$7; ex. fine	10.00
1802	Perfect date; V. good, \$4; fine, \$4.50; V. fine, \$5.50; Ex. fine, \$7; uncirculated	12.00
1803	Large "3"; good, \$4; V. good, \$4.50; fine, \$5; V. fine, \$6.50; ex. fine, \$9; uncirculated	15.00
1803	Small "3"; V. good, \$5; fine, \$6.50; V. fine, \$7.50; ex. fine	8.50
*No Dollars coined of subsequent dates until 1836.		
*The notorious 1804 die was not cut until 1835, by Gobrecht and used when occasion and influence required, until about 1860.		
1836	Flying eagle; proof, but scratched in right field	\$16.00
1840	Seated Liberty; fine, \$3.00; V. fine, \$3.50; ex. fine	4.00
1841	Very good, \$1.50; fine, \$2; V. fine, \$2.50; ex. fine, \$3.50; uncirculated, \$4; proof surface, \$8; proof	15.00
1842	Very good, \$1.50; fine, \$2.25; V. fine, \$3; Ex. fine, \$3.50; uncirculated, \$4; proof surface	4.50
1843	Very good, \$1.50; fine, \$2; V. fine, \$2.50; ex. fine, \$3; uncirc.	4.00
1844	Fine, \$3; Ex. fine, \$3.50; uncirc., \$5.50; proof surface	7.00
1845	Very good, \$2.75; fine, \$3.50; V. fine, \$4; ex. fine, \$4.50; proof surface	6.00
1846	Very good, \$1.75; fine, \$2.25; V. fine, \$3; ex. fine, \$3.50; unc.	5.00
1846	New Orleans Mint; very good, \$2.25; fine, \$3; V. fine	3.50
1847	Very good, \$1.50; fine, \$2.25; V. fine, \$3; ex. fine, \$3.50; uncirculated, \$4; proof surface	5.00
1848	Very good, \$2.25; fine, \$3.50; V. fine, \$4; ex. fine, \$5; uncirc.	6.50
1849	Very good, \$1.75; fine, \$2.75; V. fine, \$3.50; ex. fine, \$4; uncirculated, \$5; proof surface	7.50

*Only Coins actually in stock priced above. Continued in Circular No. 16.

Postage, Registry or Insured Post rates to be added. Money Orders preferable to small checks.

N. Y. COIN & STAMP CO., INC.,

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Lock Box 275.

Little Falls, New Jersey.

PAPER MONEY.

ALABAMA.

\$1 Central Bank, Montgomery	\$.30
\$1 Central Bank, Montgomery, different type, ONE in red ...	.40
\$2 Central Bank, Montgomery, Oct. 1, 1861, Ser. A. ....	.50
\$2 Central Bank, Montgomery, TWO in red .....	.30
\$3 Central Bank, Montgomery, Sept. 1, 1855, Ser. A. ....	.40
\$5 Central Bank, Montgomery, Specimen .....	.10
\$10 Central Bank, Montgomery, TEN in red .....	.20
\$20 Central Bank, Montgomery, Nov. 1, 1855, Ser. A. ....	.75
\$100 Central Bank, Montgomery, 100 in red	1.00
\$1 Farmers Bank of Alabama, Montgomery, 1862, Ser. A. ...	.75
\$5 Bank of Selma, Selma, Aug. 4, 1859, Ser. A.	1.00
\$2 Commercial Bank, Selma, Oct. 4, 1861, Ser. A. ....	.60
\$5 Wetumpka Trading Co., Wetumpka, 1839, Ser. A.	1.50
10c. City of Mobile, Sept., 1861 .....	.50
\$1 City of Mobile, May, 1862, printed back .....	.40
\$1 City of Mobile, May, 1862 .....	.40
\$2 City of Mobile, May, 1862 .....	.40
50c. City of Selma, Oct. 1, 1865 .....	.50
\$1 Bradbeer No. 1 .....	.10
\$1 Bradbeer No. 2 .....	.15
\$1 Not Listed—No. 2a, Second Series in large letters .....	.20
50c. Bradbeer No. 4 .....	.10
25c. Bradbeer No. 6 .....	.10
25c. Not Listed—No. 6a, Second Series in large letters .....	.10
25c. Bradbeer No. 7 .....	.20
10c. Bradbeer No. 8 .....	.10
10c. Bradbeer No. 9 .....	.10
5c. Bradbeer No. 11 .....	.10
\$5 Bradbeer No. 15 .....	.15

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

\$1 A, B; \$2, \$3, \$5 A, B; \$10, \$20, \$100 Piscataqua Exchange Bank, Portsmouth, N. H. The Complete Set	5.00
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CRYSTAL CLEAR POCKETS

For preserving Paper Money.

Small size 6c. each. Large size 10c. each.

D. C. WISMER

Numismatist

Hatfield,

Pennsylvania.

CENTS

1793	Crosby 1-A, Very good, date weak	\$25.00
	Crosby 1-A, Very good, bold date, slight edge nicks...	25.00
	Crosby 3-C, Obv., Very good, Liberty and date boldly struck up. Rev., fine, every thing sharp	25.00
	Crosby 3-C, Fine, boldly struck coin, sharp	35.00
	Crosby 4-C, Very good, sharp date, slight nicks on rev.	10.00
	Crosby 9-H, Very good, sharp obverse and reverse ...	12.50
	Crosby 9-H, Fine to v. fine, a beautiful Cent	35.00
	Crosby 9-G, V. fine and sharp, a choice cent	35.00
	Crosby 12-L, Obv., good, Liberty and date clear; Rev., V. good, all plain, a desirable specimen of this rare cent and much better than usually found	25.00
1794	Hays 1, Chapman 1, Obv., good, Liberty and date plain. Rev., poor	6.50
	Hays 2, Chapman 2, Very good	7.50
	Hays 7, C. 31, V. good, bold struck coin	8.50
	Hays 23, C. —, Fine	7.50
	Hays 26, C. 11, V. good, bold date	4.50
	Hays 32, C. 38, V. good, very bold obverse and date..	5.00
	Hays 33, C. 36, V. good, sharp, \$3.00. Fine	5.00
	Hays 34, C. 35, V. fine, but corroded	3.50
	Hays 37, C. 22, Fine	5.00
	Hays 43, C. 46, Die sinking on rev., hardly shows. Rare	25.00
	Hays 43, C. 46, V. fine	7.50
	Hays 45, C. 49, Fine	4.50
	Hays 50, C. 55, Liberty and date bold, V. good	3.00
	Hays 52, C. 56, V. Fine	7.50
1795	D. 66, Fine, \$4.50. V. Fine	6.50
	D. 70, About fine, boldly struck	3.50
1796	Gilbert A, Obv., fine, Rev., weakly struck	3.00
	Gilbert A, Obv., Ex. fine, Rev., almost Unc. A beautiful and rare cent	25.00
1797	D. 94, Very good, well struck	2.00
	D. 94, Fine to V. fine	7.50
	D. 102, Very good, sharp	2.00
	D. 103, Fine, sharply struck	5.00
	D. 104, Very fine	7.50
	D. 104, V. good, bold	2.50
	D. 98, Fine	4.50
1798	D. 110, Rev. of 1795, Fine and Ex. Rare	20.00
	D. 113, Fine	5.00
	D. 118, V. good, \$2.00. V. Fine, slight nicks on Rev..	7.50
	D. 121, V. Fine	7.50
	D. 130, Fine, \$3.00. V. Fine	7.50
	D. 115, V. good, well struck	2.00
1799	Liberty good, tops of nines showing. Good	15.00
1799	Fine, well struck up with bold date	75.00
1799	over 98, V. good	27.50

The above are just a few coins taken at random from my large stock of cents. Coins to meet the requirements and pocketbooks of all collectors and I respectfully solicit your want list.

WM. RABIN,

906 Filbert St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

SPINK & SON Ltd.

Have many coins for sale of a type similar to those found in the remarkable discovery described below:

2,000-YEAR-OLD COINS Inquest on Important Discovery In

While a lad, Victor Smith was out beating with a shooting party in the Forest of Chute, near Ludgershall, Salisbury Plain, on land owned by Lady Joicey Cecil, he threw a circular flint at another stone. The flint burst, and out fell 64 coins. At an inquest yesterday, at Amesbury, to find whether or not the coins were treasure trove, it was stated that they had been submitted to the Coins Department at Bristol Museum, where considerable importance was attached to the discovery. The coins, the museum authorities stated, were about 2,000 years old. They are of early British southern type, composed of gold and silver. It was stated that experts had suggested that the coins were of the time of Philip of Macedonia, the father of Alexander the Great, and were manufactured in the Channel Islands. Lord Joicey Cecil said he made no claim to the coins, which were found by the jury to be treasure trove.

We do not claim to be discoverers: but we guarantee every coin we sell.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS:

5-7 King St., St. James's, London.

Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before.

A Few of the Features to be Offered in Approaching Elder Coin Sales.

THE DR. D. W. VALENTINE COLLECTION.

Consigned by Absolute Sale by the Former President of the N. Y. Numismatic Club, including **One Hundred U. S. Gold Dollars**, complete Set; **Forty-One Three Dollars Gold**; **Foreign Gold Coins**; **Set of Over Ninety U. S. Half Cents**, including the celebrated Earle 1796 specimen, which cost him \$165.00. **Set of Over Two Hundred U. S. Cents**; **Hard Times Tokens**, a collection of **One Hundred and Eighty-Three**, including Low Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 24, 26, 41, 61, etc., etc.; **Thirty-Four Pattern Coins**. **Three Cent Silver Set**, mostly proofs, **Thirty-Seven Pieces**. **Remarkable Half Dollar Collection**. Including All Rarities, 1796, 1797, etc. **Three Hundred and Sixty-One Pieces**, Mostly Proofs from 1859 on. **Dimes**, **Three Hundred and Ninety-Three Examples**, early dates fine to uncirculated, later ones proofs and uncirculated. **Foreign Silver**, **2,000 Pieces**, and many Foreign Copper. **Shield of U. S. Fractional Currency**, Books, Magazines, etc. Dr. Valentine reserves only his celebrated Half Dime Collection, which will not be sold. And

AN ESTATE COLLECTION OFFERED BY

MAY C. AXTELL OF VIRGINIA.

Remarkable Half Dollar Collection, **Old Silver Dollars**, **Rare U. S. Cents**, **U. S. Gold**, **Foreign Silver**, Etc. Includes **Complete Half Dollar Collection**, Etc.

AND

THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE PROFESSOR E. B. TITCHENER OF ITHACA, N. Y.

Offered by His Executrix, Mrs. E. B. Titchener,
For Absolute Public Sale,

Including Fine and Rare Ancient and Oriental Coins in All Metals; Indian Issues, Greek, Roman, Bactrian, Etc., Etc., a Splendid Collection. Added will be many other Items of Interest in Coins, Medals and Paper Money, of the Greatest Interest to Collectors.

We have always been able to maintain ourselves as cataloguers, offering fine things, and the above offerings show we are continuing to maintain our position among the leading cataloguers of Coins. Our Gschwend, Wilson, Woodin, Mougey, Miller (2 Sales) and Gehring Sales were all notable successes, even when held (as in the case of the Mougey) in the dog days of summer, viz., Sept. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1910.

Be sure you are on our mailing list for these fine sales for catalogs.

ELDER COIN & CURIO CORPORATION,

Nos. 8-10 West Thirty-Seventh Street, New York City.

(Thomas L. Elder, President and Treasurer.)

On My First Trip To Europe

I Didn't Set the World Afire.

But I did manage to annex the famous Collection of Central and South American Coins formed by the late Prince Phillip of Gotha-Coburg.

It contains the extremely rare Gold Bar of Brazil and many other great rarities, some unusual U. S., etc.

Of course, I also bought loads of other good coins, medals, etc. Will probably issue some "COIN CIRCULARS" soon. So, better be, or get, on my "Mehling list."

I'd just as soon buy as sell. So write me whenever I can be of service to you.

B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

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1861, S Mint, Very fine, \$1.50. Very good	1.00
1862, Uncirculated, \$1.25. Ex. fine	1.00
1862, Pattern in Copper. God Our Trust. Brilliant Proof	5.00
1863, Very fine, \$1.00. Fine .....	.75
1864, Ex. fine, \$1.50. Very fine, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1865, Brilliant Proof, \$1.50. Fine	1.00
1865, S Mint, Very good	1.00
1866, Brilliant Proof, \$1.50. Uncirculated, \$1.25. Very fine	1.00
1866, S Mint, No motto, Very fine	3.50
1866, S Mint, With motto, Fine	1.75
1867, Extremely fine, \$1.25. Very fine, \$1.00. Fine .....	.75
1867, S Mint, Fine	1.25
1868, S Mint, Fine	1.00
1869, Uncirculated, \$1.25. Very fine, \$1.00. Fine .....	.75
1869, Pattern in Copper, A.-W. 908. Brilliant Proof	5.09
1870, Pattern in silver, A.-W. 908. Brilliant Proof	7.50
1871, Brilliant Proof, \$1.50. Uncirculated	1.25
1872, Uncirculated, \$1.25. Very fine, \$1.00. Fine .....	.75
1873, No arrows, Proof, \$1.50. Ex. fine, \$1.50. Very fine	1.25
1873, Arrows, Uncirculated, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1874, Brilliant Proof, \$1.50. Uncirculated, \$1.25. Very fine	1.00
1875, Brilliant Proof, \$1.25. Uncirculated, \$1.00. Very fine .....	.75
1875, S Mint, Uncirculated	1.25
1876, Brilliant Proof, \$1.00. Uncirculated, 90c. Very fine .....	.75
1876, CC Mint, Fine	1.25
1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881. Brilliant Proof	1.00
1877, CC Mint, Very fine	1.25
1877, S Mint, Br. Proof, \$2.00. Uncirculated	1.00
1882, 1883, Brilliant Proofs	1.25
1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, Brilliant Proof	1.50
1889, 1890, 1891, Brilliant Proof	1.75
1892, Brilliant Proof, \$1.00. Uncirculated .....	.85
1892, Columbian. Proof, \$2.50. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.00
1893, Columbian. Proof, \$2.25. Uncirculated, brilliant .....	.75
1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, Brilliant Proof	1.00
1899, 1901, 1906, 1908, Brilliant Proof	1.10
1912, 1913, Brilliant Proof	1.25
1912, 1915, D Mint, Uncirculated	1.25
1914, S Mint, Uncirculated	1.25
1915, Panama-Pacific. Brilliant early impression, sharp wire edge	22.50
1915, Panama-Pacific. Uncirculated, brilliant	13.50
1918, Lincoln, Illinois Centennial. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.35
1920, Maine Centenary. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.35
1920, Pilgrim Tercentenary. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.25
1921, Missouri Centennial. With star. Uncirculated, brilliant	3.50
1921, Pilgrim Tercentenary. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.25
1921, Alabama Centennial. With cross. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.65
1921, Alabama Centennial. Without cross. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.85
1922, Grant Memorial. With star. Uncirculated, brilliant	4.50
1922, Grant Memorial. Without star. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.25
1923, Monroe-Adams. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.00
1924, Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.75
1925, Lexington-Concord. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.00
1925, Stone Mountain. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.00
1925, California Diamond Jubilee. Uncirculated, brilliant	2.25
1925, Fort Vancouver Centennial. Uncirculated, brilliant	2.75
1925, Norse-American Centennial Medal. Octagonal. Unc., brill..	1.25
1926, Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.75
1926, Oregon Trail. Unc., brilliant. Philadelphia or S Mint	1.25
1927, Fort Bennington, Vermont. Uncirculated, brilliant	1.25

See other page for the rest of them. There may be a few I have overlooked. Let me know what you want and I will see if I have it.

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1926 Oregon Trail Half Dollar, Unc.	1.50
1922 Grant Half Dollar. Unc.	1.25
1922 Grant Half Dollar, star. Unc.	4.50
1922 Cent, D mint. Unc.40
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200 German Notgeld Notes, all different	3.00
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1922 Grant, Unc.	1.20
1923 Monroe, Unc.	1.00
1925 Lexington and Con- cord, Unc.	1.00
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1927 Bennington ½ Dollar, Unc.	1.25
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1806 Cent, dark green, defective planchet done when struck, Ex. F. Rare	9.75
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1825 Cent, last A in America re- cut, Ex. F., gem, very sharp.	3.75
1851 Cent, A. 3, Unc., red	1.25
1852 Cent, A. 14, Unc., red, Rare.	2.50
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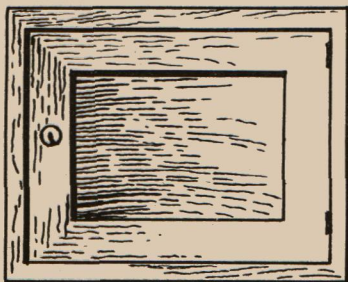
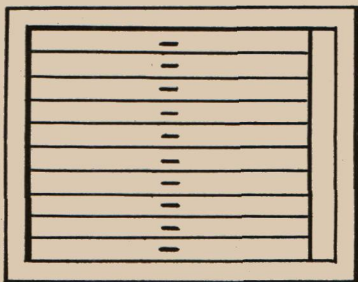
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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, pub-
lished monthly at Federalsburg, Md., for October 1, 1927.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, per-
sonally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law,
deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that
the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the
ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in
the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor,
and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalsburg, Md.
Editor, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa.

First Vice-President, Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice-President, L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada.

General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.

Board of Governors, Harry W. Rapp, Chairman, Detroit, Mich.; Moritz Worm-
ser, New York, N. Y.; H. H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.; Charles H. Fisher, Cleveland,
Ohio; H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders
owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages,
or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners,
stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of
stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the com-
pany, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon
the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the
name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given;
also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full
knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the
stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the
company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of
a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other
person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said
bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of October, 1927.

(Seal)

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(My commission expires May 2, 1927.)

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A FEW MORE EARLY OVER-DATES.

(In my Collection)

Not Listed in My Article in This
 "Numismatist" in November, 1925.

(1.) **Saxony**, Horngröschchen dated
 (14)67 over (14)66, Mintmark, a star
 for **Freiberg**. The first overdate in the
 world. Probably unique.

(2.) **Saxony**, small spitzgröschchen
 dated (14)78 over (14)77, Mintmark a
 clover leaf.

(3.) **Pomerania**, small schilling for
 Damm dated (14)93 over (14)92. The
 figure 2 has been changed into a 3 by
 the addition of an extra curve at the
 bottom.

(4.) **England**, sixpence dated 1562
 over 1560. The 0 is distinctly visible
 under the 2, but 1560 is a non-existent
 date.

(5.) **Salzburg**, batzen dated 1513 ov-
 er 1512. See remark to No. 3 above.

(6.) **Pomerania**, schilling dated 1504
 over 1501, for Stettin.

(7.) **Brandenburg**, groschen of John
 "Cicero," dated 1498 over 1497.

(8.) **Breslau**, groschen of the bishop,
 dated 1508 over 1500. The date 1500 is
 non-existent in this series.

(9.) **Cleve**, double groschen dated
 1503 over 1502. See remark to No. 3
 above.

(10.) **Passau**, batzen of the bishop,
 dated 1523 over 1522.

(11.) **Stralsund**, shilling dated 1501
 over 1500, the latter being unknown.

(12.) **Poland**, groschen dated 1545
 over 1546.

(13.) **Constance**, batzen dated 1519
 over 1514.

(14.) **Lüneburg**, shilling dated (15)45
 over (15)44.

(15.) **Salzburg**, batzen dated 1509 ov-
 er 1500.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

(a) **St. Gallen**, plappart dated 1424.
 (b) **Saxony**, groschen dated 1457,
 with Arabic numerals.

CHARLES N. SCHMALL

103 West 118th Street
 New York, N. Y.

"Bryan Money" Number

OF

THE NUMISMATIST

(JULY, 1926).

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1, 2, 5 Ore, holēd, set50
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City of Lubeck, 3 Marks silver	1.50
City of Marburg, 3 Marks silver	2.00
City of Tubingen, 3 Marks silver	2.00
5 Marks silver	3.00

POLAND.

10 and 20 Zloty Gold, the set	25.00
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